

MUMEYA
Japan Photographers.
All kinds of photographic
work done in latest styles
also Passport Photos.

Developing and Printing for
Amateurs a Specialty.
No. 22, Queen's Road Central
Tel. 234.

The China Mail.

ESTABLISHED 1845

"Count the
Indians
on
the road."

ALEX. ROSS & CO.
Machinery
Department.

No. 17,164

號三十月五年八十壹百九千壹英

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, MAY 23, 1918.

午戌次歲年七國民華中

PRICE \$3.00 Per Month.

THORNE'S OLD VAT No. 4. SCOTCH WHISKY.

SOLE AGENTS:

A.S. WATSON & Co. Ltd
WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
HONGKONG.
TEL. 618.



NOTICE

ANY EUROPEAN NON ASIATIC or
INDIAN, desiring to leave the
Colony should apply in person at the
Central Police Station between the hours
of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
daily.
Applicants will be required to produce
Passports or identification papers. All
persons, with certain exceptions, who
remain in the Colony for more than
7 days are required to Register them-
selves under the REGISTRATION OF
PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916. Forms of
Registration giving the particulars
required may be obtained at the G.P.O.
and at all Police Stations.
The Penalty for non compliance is a
fine not exceeding \$50.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE
INSURANCE CO
WHICH ARE THE SHARERS OF
THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LTD.,
and
THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS
ASSURANCE CO.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1914.
\$23,970,387.
I—Authorized Capital \$2,000,000.
Subscribed Capital \$2,450,000.
Paid-up Capital \$2,450,000.
II—Fire Funds \$3,537,047.
III—Life & Annuity Funds \$17,587,590.
Sinking Fund Account \$28,230.
\$23,970,387.

Revenue Fire Branch \$2,381,456.
Life and Annuity \$2,141,593.
Branches \$37,289.
Revenue Marine Department \$78,940.
Other Receipts \$5,339,298.

The Accumulative Funds of the various
Branches are separately invested, and, by
Act of Parliament, are set aside to meet
the claims under the respective Depart-
ments of the Company's Business.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
Agents.

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

TIME TABLE

WEEK DAYS
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 2.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
2.30 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
3.00 p.m. to 3.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
3.30 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
NIGHT CARS on Week Days.
WEEK DAYS
8.50 p.m. and 9 p.m. 9.30 p.m. to 11.00
p.m. every half hour.
11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. every quarter of
an hour.

7.30 a.m. SUNDAY.
8.00 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12.00 noon. Every 15 minutes.
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 5.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
5.30 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
6.00 p.m. to 6.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
6.30 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
NIGHT CARS on Week Days.

SATURDAY
Extra Car at 12 midnight.
SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the
Company's Office, ALEXANDER BURNARD,
Des Voeux Road Central.
Season and punch tickets available for
all cars not already full running at the
time stated in the Company's time tables,
but not for special cars, can be obtained
on application at the Company's Office.
No season tickets will be issued until
payment therefor has been made in Bank
Notes or by Cheque or Comptroller order
representing Bank Note.
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.

TANG YUK DEE, successor of
the late SEEN TING,
14, DAVIDSON STREET,
TANG YUK MODERATE
Chamberlain free

BUSINESS NOTICES. W. S. BAILEY & CO., LTD. ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS. KOWLOON BAY.

Steam and Motor Vessels,
Steel Building Work of every Description,
Castings, Forgings, Repairs and Supplies.

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT
CO., LTD. AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

Sailings: To Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 10 p.m.
From Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 4 p.m.

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

Sailings: To Macao daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays 9 a.m.) and
2 p.m. (Sundays 1 p.m.).
From Macao daily at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m. (Sundays 3 p.m.).

Further information may be obtained at the Company's Office, Hotel Mansions,
or from Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son, Booking Agents, Hongkong.

WATSON'S OLD BROWN BRANDY

25 YEARS IN WOOD.

A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
HONGKONG.
TELEPHONE No. 116.

A PREVENTIVE OF MALARIA MOSCATINE.

The infallible Insect Repeller.

Delicious Perfume. Perfectly Harmless.
PRICE 50 cts., \$1.00, \$2.50 PER BOTTLE.

PREPARED ONLY BY THE
VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

32, Queen's Road Central.

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING Co., Ltd. Established 1863 MANUFACTURERS OF

PURE Manila ROPE

STRAND	CABLE LAID	4-STRAND
3" to 16"	5" to 15"	3" to 10"
CIRCUMFERENCE	CIRCUMFERENCE	CIRCUMFERENCE

Oil Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length

Prices, samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application to:

Shewan, Tomes & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, April 11, 1918.

THE KWONG HIP LUNG CO., LTD.

(NOW RECONSTRUCTED)

ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS, BOILER-MAKERS, BRASS and IRON
FOUNDRIES. All work done in this establishment is guaranteed. We have
over thirty years' experience. We own two Slipways and an accommodative craft
of 300 feet long.

Works Office, 61, Connaught Road Central, Hongkong. Telephone No. 426.

Shipping Office, 2nd Floor, 10, Robinson Road, Hongkong. Telephone No. 8.

Estimated furnished on application. WONG TING WA, Manager.

Shewan, Tomes & Co., General Managers.

BUSINESS NOTICES

TAIKOO DOCKYARD.

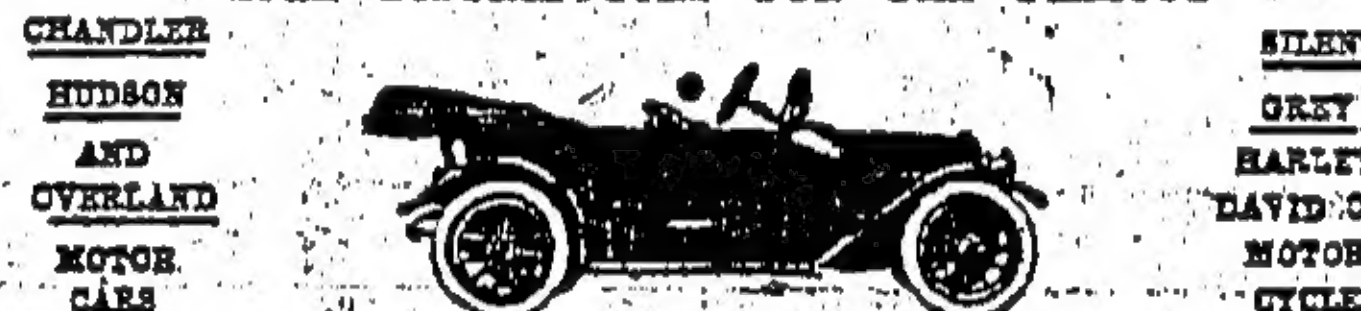
BUILDERS OF SHIPS & ENGINES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

— THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING COMPANY —
— OF HONG KONG LTD. —

AGENTS:—
— TELEPHONE 402 —
— BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE —
— TELEPHONE 402 —

DRAGON MOTOR CAR CO.

SOLE DISTRIBUTORS FOR THE FAMOUS



TELEPHONE 402.
COME AND INSPECT
BEST CARS IN THE COLONY FOR HIRE.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LD.

PORTLAND CEMENT

In Casks of 375 lbs. net.

In Bags of 250 lbs. net.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.

GENERAL MANAGERS

THE HONGKONG HOTEL AND GRILL ROOM

J. H. TAGGART
MANAGER.

THE PEAK HOTEL.

1,500 Feet above Sea Level.

15 Minutes from Landing Stage.

Under the Management of—

Mrs. BLAIR.

TO THOSE GOING AWAY

Keep in touch with local happenings
by subscribing to

"THE OVERLAND CHINA MAIL"

All the News of Hongkong and the Far East.

ORDER BEFORE YOU LEAVE, SO THAT YOU MAY RECEIVE
IT WHILE AWAY

Price \$15 PER ANNUM, DELIVERED POSTAGE

CAN BE MAILED TO ANY ADDRESS FROM THE

"CHINA MAIL" OFFICE.

THE WAR.

TO-DAY'S TELEGRAMS

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail)

BIG ENEMY COUNTER- ATTACK.

BRITISH LINE INTACT.

London, May 21.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—
After a heavy bombardment the enemy counter-attacked in considerable strength on a front of 1,200 yards against our new positions north-westward of Merville. Despite the intensity of his artillery preparation, his infantry only succeeded in reaching our positions at two points, where they were dealt with effectively by our troops.
Our whole line is intact.
The French repulsed two night raids northward of Baillieu.
We took a few prisoners and one machine-gun in a patrol encounter in the neighbourhood of Boyelles.

THE ENEMY'S COMING BLOW.

ENEMY'S LOST FAITH IN
OVERWHELMING VICTORY.

London, May 21.

Reuter's Correspondent at French Headquarters, telegraphing to-day, says:—
The activity of the German aeroplanes and the exceptional violence of the artillery bombardments on the Aisne and in the region of Albert are the only indications of the coming blow. The Germans have between Zonnebeke and Noyon nearly one-third of the whole of their strength in France, namely, 64 Divisions out of a total of 210 Divisions. They have carried out the re-distribution of their forces along the whole front, and have notably withdrawn considerably to the rear.
It must be borne in mind that, as before March 21st, the enemy's excellent communications will enable him to move great masses of troops to a considerable distance during the 48 hours preceding the blow. His method of attack can hardly differ in essentials from that of March. On the other hand, the events of the past two months have greatly strengthened our defence. Effective surprise is scarcely possible a second time. The intermingling of the Allied Armies on the front enables us to make the best use of all the resources, while the single Command ensures unity of action and will of the Allies. The German numbers will be as imposing as before, but the returned Divisions cannot be equally good. The German soldier must have lost faith in overwhelming victory.

The activity of the German aeroplanes and the exceptional violence of the artillery bombardments on the Aisne and in the region of Albert are the only indications of the coming blow. The Germans have between Zonnebeke and Noyon nearly one-third of the whole of their strength in France, namely, 64 Divisions out of a total of 210 Divisions. They have carried out the re-distribution of their forces along the whole front, and have notably withdrawn considerably to the rear.
It must be borne in mind that, as before March 21st, the enemy's excellent communications will enable him to move great masses of troops to a considerable distance during the 48 hours preceding the blow. His method of attack can hardly differ in essentials from that of March. On the other hand, the events of the past two months have greatly strengthened our defence. Effective surprise is scarcely possible a second time. The intermingling of the Allied Armies on the front enables us to make the best use of all the resources, while the single Command ensures unity of action and will of the Allies. The German numbers will be as imposing as before, but the returned Divisions cannot be equally good. The German soldier must have lost faith in overwhelming victory.

THE BELGIAN FRONT.

ARTILLERY ACTIVITY.

London, May 21.

A Belgian communiqué states:—
Reciprocal artillery activity was very great during the past 24 hours.

ITALIANS DEFEAT THE ENEMY.

GARRISON DESTROYED.

London, May 21.

An Italian official report states:—
We defeated the enemy, who twice attacked the southern slopes of Sasso Rosso. Our thrust in the direction of Fener inflicted considerable losses.
We carried out a successful coup de main on Mount Sennonica, almost destroying the garrison and reinforcements, and taking 68 prisoners.
We extended our line to Capocella. Allied aircraft brought down nine aeroplanes.

GREAT BRITAIN'S SILVER BULLETS.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO WAR BONDS.

A PRODIGIOUS TOTAL.

London, May 21.

The total subscriptions to the National War Bonds received by the Bank of England up to May 17th is \$698,000,000.

The Post Office issues is \$28,500,000 and the number of War Savings Certificates issued is 195,000,000, both up to May 11th.

FIGHTING IN THE BALKANS.

ENEMY ATTACKS BRITISH AND
FRENCH.

London, May 21.

A French Eastern communiqué states:—
Enemy artillery violently bombard-
ed the British trenches east of the Doiran and our positions north-west of Pogradec.

Enemy artillery violently bombard-
ed the British trenches east of the Doiran and our positions north-west of Pogradec.

GERMAN SOCIALISTS COMMITTEE AT CRIMES.

NEW YORK, May 21.

Mr. Eugene Dobs, who has been several times the Socialist candidate for the Presidency, in a statement emphasises that, despite the persecution and subjugation of her Eastern neighbours, and the imprisonment of Liebknecht, Rosa and Luxemburg, German Socialists are not only disinclined to protest, but are incapable of revolting against barbarous militarism, even allowing themselves to be used for the base purposes of fastening the yoke upon their revolutionary neighbours. It is no use any longer excusing and extenuating their servility.

Mr. Eugene Dobs, who has been several times the Socialist candidate for the Presidency, in a statement emphasises that, despite the persecution and subjugation of her Eastern neighbours, and the imprisonment of Liebknecht, Rosa and Luxemburg, German Socialists are not only disinclined to protest, but are incapable of revolting against barbarous militarism, even allowing themselves to be used for the base purposes of fastening the yoke upon their revolutionary neighbours. It is no use any longer excusing and extenuating their servility.

Mr. Eugene Dobs, who has been several times the Socialist candidate for the Presidency, in a statement emphasises that, despite the persecution and subjugation of her Eastern neighbours, and the imprisonment of Liebknecht, Rosa and Luxemburg, German Socialists are not only disinclined to protest, but are incapable of revolting against barbarous militarism, even allowing themselves to be used for the base purposes of fastening the yoke upon their revolutionary neighbours. It is no use any longer excusing and extenuating their servility.

Mr. Eugene Dobs, who has been several times the Socialist candidate for the Presidency, in a statement emphasises that, despite the persecution and subjugation of her Eastern neighbours, and the imprisonment of Liebknecht, Rosa and Luxemburg, German Socialists are not only disinclined to protest, but are incapable of revolting against barbarous militarism, even allowing themselves to be used for the base purposes of fastening the yoke upon their revolutionary neighbours. It is no use any longer excusing and extenuating their servility.

Mr. Eugene Dobs, who has been several times the Socialist candidate for the Presidency, in a statement emphasises that, despite the persecution and subjugation of her Eastern neighbours, and the imprisonment of Liebknecht, Rosa and Luxemburg, German Socialists are not only disinclined to protest, but are incapable of revolting against barbarous militarism, even allowing themselves to be used for the base purposes of fastening the yoke upon their revolutionary neighbours. It is no use any longer excusing and extenuating their servility.

AMERICAN SHIPBUILDING.

INCREASED ACTIVITY.

CLEVELAND, May 21.

The Shipping Controller has arranged an agreement with the Great Lakes shipbuilders to construct 130 vessels each of over 4,000 gross tons, deliveries to be completed in the autumn of 1919.

The Shipping Controller has arranged an agreement with the Great Lakes shipbuilders to construct 130 vessels each of over 4,000 gross tons, deliveries to be completed in the autumn of 1919.

The Shipping Controller has arranged an agreement with the Great Lakes shipbuilders to construct 130 vessels each of over 4,000 gross tons, deliveries to be completed in the autumn of 1919.

The Shipping Controller has arranged an agreement with the Great Lakes shipbuilders to construct 130 vessels each of over 4,000 gross tons, deliveries to be completed in the autumn of 1919.

The Shipping Controller has arranged an agreement with the Great Lakes shipbuilders to construct 130 vessels each of over 4,000 gross tons, deliveries to be completed in the autumn of 1919.

The Shipping Controller has arranged an agreement with the Great Lakes shipbuilders to construct 130 vessels each of over 4,000 gross tons, deliveries to be completed in the autumn of 1919.

The Shipping Controller has arranged an agreement with the Great Lakes shipbuilders to construct 130 vessels each of over 4,000 gross tons, deliveries to be completed in the autumn of 1919.

The Shipping Controller has arranged an agreement with the Great Lakes shipbuilders to construct 130 vessels each of over 4,000 gross tons, deliveries to be completed in the autumn of 1919.

The Shipping Controller has arranged an agreement with the Great Lakes shipbuilders to construct 130 vessels each of over 4,000 gross tons, deliveries to be completed in the autumn of 1919.

The Shipping Controller has arranged an agreement with the Great Lakes shipbuilders to construct 130 vessels each of over 4,000 gross tons, deliveries to be completed in the autumn of 1919.

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG CLUB.

NOTICE.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Hongkong Club will be held in the LARGE DINING ROOM, on FRIDAY, the 31st May, 1918, at 8.30 P.M.

Business:—To confirm the Resolution passed on the 18th inst. as printed in the Hall of the Club.

By Order
E. DES VUEUX,
Secretary.

Hongkong, May 17, 1918. 431

THE "STAR" FERRY COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTIETH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of this Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. J. H. MARRISON & Co., Ltd., on THURSDAY, the 30th May, 1918, at NOON, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts to 30th April, 1918.

The REGISTER OF SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from Friday, the 24th May, to Thursday, the 30th May, 1918, INCLUSIVE.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
W. S. BROWN,
Secretary.

Hongkong, May 18, 1918. 438

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

JUNKET.

A most delicious wholesome Food easily prepared.

We supply Rennet Tablets.

DEVONSHIRE CREAM.

Can now be had at our Depot.

KING EDWARD HOTEL

Central Location

ALL ELECTRIC TRAM Pass Entrance, Electric Lifts, Fans and Lighting, European Baths and Sanitary Fixings, Hot and Cold Water System throughout, Best of Food and Service.

TELEPHONE 378
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "VICTORIA."
J. WITCHELL,
Manager.

VICTORIA CAFE, LTD.

24, Des Voeux Road Central, Telephone No. 2687.

We guarantee the quality of our Bread and Cakes.

We use the highest grade of materials in their Manufacture.

"REGAL" RECORDS.

- 7230 "I hear you Calling Me.... Tenor
I know of Two Bright Eyes"
- 7281 Parted....
My Dreams....
- 7319 God keep you Safe....
British Boys....
- 7318 When you Come Home.... Tenor
In an old Fashioned Town....
- 7362 "Widdicombe Fair.... Bass
Richard of Taunton Deane...."

THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.

TEL. 1322.

PATELL & CO.

ORIENTAL PRODUCE EXPORTERS, SILK MERCHANTS, COMMISSION AGENTS.

Agencies in
NEW YORK,
SAN FRANCISCO, U.S.A.

Branches:—
CANTON,
SHANGHAI,
YOKOHAMA,
BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE: King's Buildings, HONGKONG.

WAL KEE

WAL KEE & SONS, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

INTIMATIONS

MOTOR CAR TRIPS IN KOWLOON AND NEW TERRITORY.

THE "STAR" FERRY CO., LTD. undertake the conveyance of MOTOR CARS (at owner's risk) between Hongkong and Kowloon in a special crane lighter. Cradles for Motor Cars provided.

FARES each trip \$2 per car—to be paid to lighterman.
Telephone K 7 (Shipping Department), when required.
Hongkong, May 21, 1918. 441

WANTED.

TWO MARINE ENGINEERS with Shop experience to act as Work-shop Foremen, also a Foreman Marine Boiler-Maker and a Foreman Ship Carpenter to take up duties in Shanghai. Address all communications to

A. Y. Z.

C/o 'CHINA MAIL' Office.

Hongkong, April 10, 1918. 319

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE STORE OF

GRACA & CO.

DEALERS IN

POSTAGE STAMPS,

Flower Seeds, Toys, &c.,

HAS BEEN REMOVED TO

No. 10, WYNDHAM STREET.

Hongkong, May 18, 1918. 394

ASAHI BEER



Sole Agents:
MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA,
Telephone 220 & 125

"CAPSTAN"



Navy Cut Cigarettes

"CAPSTAN" Tobacco for the Pipe

Sold in Packets of 10 & 20 Cigarettes & in Tins of 50 Cigarettes.

ALSO

MAGNUMS

in Airtight Tins of 50.

OBTAINABLE AT ALL STORES.

GERMANY IN RUSSIA.

ECONOMIC WEALTH OF THE ANNEXED PROVINCES.

Mr. R. Martens, a leading Russian merchant and industrial economist, writes on this subject as follows:—

Following on her annexation of Couronia and Lithuania, Germany has now "occupied" the two remaining Baltic Provinces, Esthonia and Livonia.

Important as they are, in the economic and political sense, it may be doubted whether the Germans will not find them "empty sacks" so far as immediate and much-needed supplies for her armies and her civilian population are concerned. Indeed, by one operation or another, the whole four districts have been denuded of the bulk of their natural wealth, the industries have been transferred inland, and the war began, agriculture has been greatly, and its produce has been consumed as fast as produced. Probably there is no considerable reserve of any kind for the invaders to steal. And what railways existed before the war are now provinces almost isolated from the remainder of Russia.

At the same time the political importance of the Germanization of this large area of Russian territory, which includes the open door of commerce for the whole of Russia lying north-west of the Urals, and Middle Siberia, cannot well be over-estimated. Indeed, but for assurance that a reorganized Russia, in combination with the Allied nations, will in the near future dictate a peace to Germany that will include restoration of the Baltic Provinces and Lithuania to their chosen affiliation, the situation would be menacing to Russia, Siberia, and the whole of the East.

GERMANY'S FAR-REACHING AMBITIONS. With the exception of the many renegade Germans, who have remained in Russia while remaining Russian in name, and in methods of control, the mass of the population is anti-German. The middle and professional classes, living for the most part in towns and their suburbs, are descendants of various nationalities, for the Baltic Provinces were the "cities of refuge" for political refugees such as were plentiful in the Mary Stuart period and during the Huguenot crises. They are of English, Scottish, French, Swedish, and other descent, but by centuries of association and intermarriage became a nation peculiar to themselves. As a whole, they adopted the German language, which was introduced during the activities of the Hanseatic League.

But in her scheme for the economic and political control and exploitation of Russia Germany has no such narrow vision as is contained between the frontiers of the Baltic Provinces. She is undoubtedly looking to development of the enormous mineral, agricultural, and other riches of Greater Russia and the Urals, and to the even greater natural riches of Siberia. With the ports of the Baltic provinces and of the Black Sea under her control, as they are now, temporarily, and as they will remain, until the Allies force her to disgorge, Germany would be able to give such favorable terms to her friends among the nations as would exclude all others from competition.

sympathies who have been at work so long. In Siberia there is natural wealth of almost every kind. In the Altai, or "Golden Mountain" district alone, for instance, there are the largest coal, iron, and other metaliferous deposits known to the scientific and commercial world.

And later would come control of old and new railway systems, connecting with the Trans-Siberian, and, to the west, with the great lines having terminals at Moscow and Petrograd, but leading to Germany as surely as if they had been built for her military and commercial purposes.

A NATION'S TREASURE HOUSE. In the other direction the Trans-Siberian Railway would give Germany access to the Far East, and the wildest dreams of nations lies locked in the bosom of Russia and Siberia. The late Government had planned a network of railways that would have opened up the country, perhaps the richest and made Russia the world's greatest power. The world has never known. If the Allies do not quickly drive Germany out of the country they have annexed from sorely-stricken Russia, Germany may become the dictator of the world.

This accounts for the very large totals found in connection with the many ports of the occupied region, where, including the Petrograd, Vitebsk, and Pskov Governments, the population barely reaches 13½ millions, as compared with the 178,000,000 of the whole empire. During the year 1913, the last of the normal periods, trade through the ports of Petrograd, Vitebsk, Riga, Revel, Latvia, Windau, and other smaller places, included imports of over 248,000,000 and exports of over 248,000,000.

In total the internal trade turnover of the Governments concerned was remarkable, showing 216,224,800, as compared with 230,375,000 of all Russia. In

COUGHING INTO CONSUMPTION

"Only a Cough," but you stop it while it is ONLY a cough.

WATERBURY'S METABOLIZED COD LIVER OIL COMPOUND

The finest preparation made for combating severe coughs. CURES any cough that is only a cough. Very palatable.

WATERBURY'S METABOLIZED COD LIVER OIL COMPOUND

the totals agriculture accounts for 228,698,500, domestic goods for 234,424,800, and textiles for 223,302,700, animal products accounting for another 217,040,100, and minerals for an additional 216,934,300.

Other principal items were timber 28,752,700 and spirits 216,932,700. First among the agricultural products came potatoes 31,062,700 tons, oats 3,328,900 tons, and wheat 1,318,400 tons. Among the districts included in these returns are the Baltic provinces proper, Esthonia, Livonia, Couronia and Kovno, and the neighbouring Governments of Petrograd, Vitebsk, Vilna, and Pskov, all of which will come under German domination, unless the latter are driven out of the country by Allied forces or under the terms of peace.

A. B. C. AND D.

CHINESE "MEN OF LETTERS" IN THE DOCK.

A London paper says:— It has been said that one Chinaman is so painfully alike another facially that it is impossible to distinguish them. The difficulty was apparent at the Old Bailey when four men were put on trial for wounding another, and judge and jury began hopelessly confused in trying to distinguish between them either by looks or name. "It would be far better," said Judge Rowlton, in a distressed voice, "to call them A, B, C, D, and so on with the witnesses. Otherwise we shall get mixed up between prisoners and witnesses and prosecutor."

This was done, and, after evidence interpreted from various Chinese dialects, two men were sentenced to nine months' hard labour and a third to two months'.

THE HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LD.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MANIFESTO" HONGKONG.
Codes Used: A1, A.B.C. Fifth Edition, Engineering First and Second Editions, Western Union, and Watkins.
Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers, Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians.
ACETYLENE CUTTING AND WELDING FOR SHIP AND BOILER REPAIR.
Modern up-to-date plant operated by our own specially trained workmen under expert European supervision.
All classes of light steel work manufactured by the above process.
Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, &c., &c.

THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SLIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS					
NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH ON KEEL BLOCKS	ENTRANCE BREADTH	DEPTH OVER ALL	RISE OF TIDE	
				ORDINARY SPANS	NEAPS
A. WILCOX					
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	200	40	10	7	10
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	150	30	10	7	10
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	150	30	10	7	10
Patent Slip, No. 1, Kowloon	150	30	10	7	10
Patent Slip, No. 2, Kowloon	150	30	10	7	10
TALBOTSON					
Chippendale Dock	140	30	10	7	10
AUGERAN					
Deep Dock	150	30	10	7	10
Lowest Dock	150	30	10	7	10

Hughes & Hough

AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT.

General Auctioneers.
Share, Coal and General Produce
Brokers and Commission
Agents.

PROPRIETORS
"Ho-Kwa-Wan" Coal Storage.

Cables used
Bentley's
A. S. 4th & 5th Editions.
A 1 Telegraphic Code.
Telegraphic Address
"MERITOR" HONGKONG.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,
(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE GOVERNMENT),

SATURDAY,

the 25th May, 1918, at 10.30 a.m.,
at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,
Des Vaux Road, Corner of
Lee House Street.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.,
(Removed to Sales Rooms for Convenience
of Sale).

Including a quantity E.P. and Silver
Ware—
Viz. Cruets, Salt Cellars, Flower
Vases, Large Clock, Ornaments, Large
Vases, Photo Frames, Serviette Rings,
&c., &c.
Two Saddles, Lady's and Gent's,
One Alloy Typewriter (as new)
Also
Fiano by Collard & Collard in splendid
condition.

And
Pair Twin Brass Bed, Box and Hair
Mattresses.

Terms:—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, May 20, 1918. 443

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,
(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE GOVERNMENT),

THURSDAY,

the 30th May, 1918, at 2.30 p.m.,
at No. 2, Kimberly Villas,
Top Floor, Kowloon.

VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD
FURNITURE,
therein contained.

Consisting of—
Teakwood Sideboard, Table, Chairs,
Settee and Card Table (specially made
and coloured to owner's design), up-
holstered Arm-chairs and Covers, Teak-
wood Twin Bed, Dressing Table, Chest-
drawers, Crockery and Glassware,
&c., &c.

Also
ICE CHEST, BATH, STOVE, &c., &c.,
And
BABY'S COT.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue).
On View from the 29th at 2 p.m.
Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, May 18, 1918. 434

BANK

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED
(Taiwan Bank).
Incorporated by Special Imperial
Charter, 1899.

Capital Subscribed Yen 20,000,000
Capital Paid-up Yen 20,000,000
Reserve Fund Yen 5,880,000.

HEAD OFFICE:
TAIPEI, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES:
JAPAN—Kobe, Osaka, Tokyo and Yokohama.
FORMOSA—Ako, Gikan, Kagi, Kankai,
Kailong, Kailong, Pailan, Sun-
chiu, Taichu, Tainan, Takao,
Tamsui.

CHINA—Amoy, Canton, Foochow,
Hankow, Kiangsu, Shanghai,
Swatow.

OTHERS—Batavia, Bencoolen, Hongkong,
London, Singapore, Soerabaya,
Samarang and New York.

LONDON BANKERS:
Capital and Counties Bank, London,
and South Western Bank, Paris Bank.
The Bank has Correspondents in the
Commercial Capitals of Russia, Man-
churia, Indo-China, India, Philippines,
Islands, Java, Australia, America and
elsewhere.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts.
Fixed Deposits and Savings Deposits
at rates which will be quoted on
application.

N. YANAGITA,
Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH:
4, Des Vaux Road.
Hongkong, May 1, 1918. 350



Is this your boy?
Is he too weak and sickly to join
his companions in play, and are you
helpless in spite of your utmost efforts
to make him well?
What have you done toward build-
ing up his blood? Pure red blood is
what he needs most, if he is to become
active and strong.
Have you given him Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People? They are the remedy every growing boy needs to build up his blood and bring health, strength, a good colour, a hearty appetite and strong nerves.
An instructive booklet, "Building Up the Blood," will be sent free upon request.
Get the pills from your druggist or post-paid, one bottle for \$1.50, six for \$8, from the
Dr. Williams' Medicine Company,
66 Sechen Road, Shanghai.

AUCTION.

PUBLIC AUCTION.
PARTICULARS AND Conditions of the
letting by Public Auction Sale, to be
held on MONDAY, the 27th day of
May, 1918, at 3 p.m., at the Office of
the Public Works Department, by Order of
His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot
of CROWN LAND at Repulse Bay, in
the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75
years, with the option of renewal at a
Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of
His Majesty the King, for one further
term of 75 years.

Particulars of the Lot.

No. of Lot.	Locality.	Boundary Measurements.	Containing in Acres.	Containing in Sq. Yds.	Containing in Sq. Fms.	Containing in Sq. Rds.	Containing in Sq. M.
1	At Repulse Bay.	As per plan.	1.00	10,000	100,000	1,000	1.00

FOR SALE.
"GALESEND" 109 THE PEAK.
8 Rooms.
Apply C. H. GALE,
P. W. D.
Hongkong, Mar. 23, 1918. 277

FOR SALE.
5525 LADY'S MUFF and CAPE
COLLARS of Real Fur Black
Skins and two White Furs at \$10 each.
Apply from 12 to 7 p.m. Room 25,
KING EDWARD HOTEL.

FOR SALE.
PEARL PIN ORAVAT: Photo-appr.
Kodak Camera No. 1 with Dopp-
lens, G. C. 12 to 7 p.m. Room 25,
KING EDWARD HOTEL.

FOR SALE.
550 PEARL THREAD NECKLACE
and PEARL PIN ORAVAT.
Apply from 12 to 7 p.m. Room 25,
KING EDWARD HOTEL.

TO LET.
TO LET.
FURNISHED FLAT in Queen's
Gardens, from 1st June.
Apply to
PERCY SMITH, SETH & FLEMING.
Hongkong, May 16, 1918. 427

TO LET.
NO. 1 CARNARVON ROAD, Kowloon.
well-built Two-Storey European
House, good Locality.
Apply to—
YU KAM HING,
Ojo Messrs. JOHNSON, STOKES &
MASTERS.
Hongkong, April 30, 1918. 388

TO LET.
NO. 57 THE PEAK, "LUSTLEIGH"
HOUSES on Shumeng, Canton.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY CO., Ltd.

TO LET.
A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon.
Four roomed houses in Kowloon.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCIAL
CO., LTD.
Alexander Building.
Hongkong, August 22, 1917.

THE FRAWLEY COMPANY.

"A HOUSE OF GLASS."

A crowded house greeted the Frawley Co. in their presentation of a play in four acts by Max Martin, entitled "A House of Glass." It was a successful presentation and the piece throughout met with the most hearty appreciation of the audience.

THE CAST.

Margaret Case... Kathryn Browne-Decker
Mrs. Brand... Valentine Sidney
James Burke... G. A. Forbes
Carroll... Reynolds Denniston
Crowley... Wm. H. Chalmers
Watson... Harry McGarry
Harvey Lake... Henry Mortimer
Judson Atwood... Wm. D. Howard
Edward McClellan... T. Daniel Frawley
Edith... Florence Chapman
Hon. H. T. Patterson... E. I. Delaney

In the first act there is a distinct element of comedy in the room of a New York boarding house in which the ability of Miss Valentine Sidney was seen in the rendering of her part, and she was the cause of some considerable amusement. The element of melodrama was introduced with the meeting of "Margaret Case" (Miss Browne-Decker) and "James Burke" (Mr. G. A. Forbes). In this act Miss Decker made a winsome girl experiencing the joy of her engagement, but it was not until later in the piece that she showed the real extent of her talent.

Mr. Forbes, who is by now a firmly established favourite with us, at once caught the favour of the audience. Mr. Reynolds Denniston as "Carroll," a detective, confirmed the good opinion formed of his acting on the previous nights. It was in the second act, where the scene was Mr. Lake's home in Kansas City, that the other principals were met with. This is eight years later when "Margaret Case" has married "Harvey Lake," a rising railway man (Mr. Mortimer) and entered into happy marital life. It develops that Margaret Case had been convicted and sentenced to imprisonment for alleged complicity with "Burke" in the theft of jewellery. When part of her sentence had been served she was liberated on ticket of leave. She broke her parole by taking flight to Kansas City where she entered the service of a railway company as a stenographer. Here Harvey Lake, full of love, darkened her life, and married her. The heavy drama of this act is relieved by the clever comedy of Mr. Frawley, in the part of "Edward McClellan," an attorney; and also in the third act, two years later, when the home of the Lakes is removed to New York City, where Mrs. Lake lives in dread, caused by the fear she has that there will come by her return to New York City a revelation of the incident of her earlier years, which she is so anxious to hide. But it is in the final acts that the principal characters of the play are seen at their best. Especially can this be said of Miss Browne-Decker, her part was a difficult one requiring a tremendous amount of energy, but she did not fail to justify her acting of the same. As a woman hysterically in dread of exposure she gave a most convincing rendering of her part, a rendering which gained for her the full sympathy of the audience; of the part she was playing and admiration for her acting. Mr. Henry Mortimer (Harvey Lake) played well up to the character of his parts and uttered his lines with perfect distinctness. It is his enunciation, we think, which enabled him to arrest the attention of his audience at the very beginning and to hold it as long as he was on the boards. This, combined with his "stage presence," marks him out above the ordinary run of actors who visit this Colony.

AMERICAN NEWSPAPER
EPIGRAMS.

The Russian bear looks more like a
dachshund every day.

Germany is a country bounded by
war on one side and by anarchy on the other.

The Man Who Gets There

Is the man who has blood—
real rich red blood and
plenty of it in his body.

WATERBURY'S
METABOLIZED
GOD LIVER OIL
COMPOUND

makes blood—lots of it—life
giving, brain nourishing,
strength replenishing blood.

OF ALL CHEMISTS

Patents \$1.95 and \$2.95

FAST PROFITS ON MUNITIONS.

MILLIONS LOST AT THE BEGINNING.

Vigorous criticism of faulty financial control throughout the Ministry of Munitions, administered practically the whole engineering and chemical industries of the country, contained in the report of the Select Committee on National Expenditure, issued recently.

They do not wish in any way to disparage the work of the supply officers. In the circumstances of extreme urgency in which the Ministry was formed, the only possible course was to call together a number of manufacturers and organisers, for the most part connected with the trade concerned, and to leave them to devise means, with as assurance that the country would be prepared to pay the bill. But they seem to have underestimated the importance of the financial aspect. We do not observe sufficient recognition on their part that they stand towards the nation somewhat in the position of trustees who have money entrusted to their charge.

Large sums have been spent by the Ministry in capital expenditure. National factories have cost up to the present 65 millions. Grants to firms to meet capital expenditure about 16 millions. Ministry property in buildings, plant or tools in the works of private firms about 17 millions. An instance of waste in this direction is given—

A company making aeroplane engines obtained permission, on the urgent representation of the supply branch, for the erection of a forging shop, costing with the equipment £35,000. When the building had been partly erected it had to be abandoned, because the officer controlling the supply of the plant refused to furnish it. Labour and material were so scarce that similar plant erected elsewhere was lying idle. Such cases appear to have been so frequent that it was necessary as late as November, 1917, to issue a General Memorandum regarding them. In this the Minister said that it had been ascertained that some of the firms already established could give increased production. The Committee insist that the whole responsibility for fixing prices should be definitely assigned to the contracts branch.

excessive prices.
To this day there is a lack of technical control in most of the munitions, and examples could be quoted indefinitely of the excessive prices paid by the contracts branch. In the case of cordite alone no less than £3,000,000 was saved through the reduction of prices following accountants' investigations.

It is claimed that the reductions in the contract prices of gun ammunition have resulted in savings of over £35,000,000 during the two years from September, 1915. In the case of a contract for gun equipments, in which it was originally decided to accept the firm's audited figure, an agreement was finally reached after investigation by Ministry accountants with a reduction of £2,000,000 on the auditor's figure of £7,750,000.

Similarly, in the case of aircraft equipments, accountants' investigations have reduced provisionally accepted tenders amounting to about £7,000,000 by at least £1,000,000; the contracts of one firm alone, originally estimated at £1,500,000 being cut down by £225,000. Regarding the profits earned by munitions firms subject to excess profits duty or munitions levy, it appears that in the aggregate 23 firms, selected at random, earned during that year nearly five times the amount of their standard profit. Of this they retained as special depreciation on new capital expenditure more than half their standard profit and a slightly larger amount for additional output. After deduction of munitions levy the firms in the aggregate retained nearly twice their standard profits over and above the special depreciation. Among cases before the Committee were—

340 PER CENT. PROFIT.

Engineering Product, price £4 10s. 6d. "Investigation" of the firm's books showed a profit of 21 per cent. on the turnover, or 340 per cent. on the capital.

Engineering Product, price about £4,000. On the Ministry's rough estimate of cost the total profit on the first order of August, 1916, for 1,000 amounted to £1,300,000. The firm offered a considerable rebate if they received a further order. On the same costing estimate the new order of August, 1917, which was half as large again, still gave a profit of nearly £500,000.

Chemical Product—The company asked £1 10s. 6d. for a quantity of 100,000 lbs. of a chemical, but that they were willing to sell it at 1s. 10d. per lb. The cost ascertained by a

Independent arbitrator was about 21s. Another department of the Ministry had a contract with the same firm for the same commodity at £10 and £20.

Chemical Product—In 1916, while the price of the commodity was 2s. 3d. per lb., the amount of profit retained by the company, after payment of all excess taxation, was £51,000. Their paid-up capital was £11,250, and on the highest estimate the actual capital employed in the business was £75,000.

The principal article in money value purchased by the Government is steel. The annual cost of the output of this industry alone on the present estimate of production is over £100,000,000, all from private firms. The Committee are not satisfied that the Ministry were justified in not thoroughly investigating the costs and leaving steel prices unchanged for so long a period. An arbitrary charge of 21 per cent. for cutting steel bars into billets, which was paid on 823,000 tons of steel to the steelmakers, appears even less justified.

The Committee make a large number of recommendations with a view to better financial control and reduction of manufacturers' profits.

EFFECTS OF VERONAL ON INSOMNIA PATIENTS.

DISPUTED £1,000 CLAIM ON VICTIM'S LIFE POLICY.

Veronal, the drug often used to promote sleep, figured largely in a case before Mr. Justice MacCardi recently. The Yorkshire Insurance Company, of York, resisted a claim for £1,000 by Mrs. Mand Lillian York, a widow, of Ravenscourt Park, London, on the life policy of Robert Smith, of Newcastle.

Mr. Smith was passed as a first-class life by the company's medical officer, and he died within three months of the policy being taken out from an accidentally taken overdose of veronal. The company disputed liability, on the ground that Mr. Smith had not disclosed that he was suffering from heart trouble and insomnia and that he was addicted to the excessive use of veronal.

The case had already been heard before Mr. Justice Darling, but the jury were unable to agree. Mr. Smith, said Mr. Tindal Atkinson, K.C., for plaintiff, was a man of fine physique, and there was not the slightest ground for suggesting that at the time of his insurance he knew he suffered from heart trouble. The coroner's jury inquiring into his death returned a verdict of death from misadventure.

Dr. Bishop, who attended Mr. Smith in 1910, after he had been rejected by an insurance society, said he found him sound in every organ. He was puzzled to know why he had been rejected. If veronal were taken its sensations were not pleasing, like those of opium. It had no actual fascination, and did not produce pleasing hallucinations and dreams, as in the case of opium. When he examined Mr. Smith in 1910 he was not suffering from the effects of veronal.

Sir James Mackenzie said he had found benefit derived from the use of veronal in cases of obstinate sleeplessness, and when used properly he had never seen any ill effects from it. There was no craving for it as with alcohol.

The hearing was adjourned.

MITSUBISHI SHOJI KAISHA, LTD.

(Mitsubishi Trading Co.)

COAL, GENERAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF

TAKASEIMA, OCHI, MUTABE, KISHIDAKE, YOSHINOYARI, HOJO, NAKAZUTA, SAYO, KAWATA, SHINKU, KAMITAMADA, SIBAI, and OYUBARI COAL MINES.

AGENTS FOR SAKITO COAL.

Head Office:—TOKYO.

Branches and

Representatives:—

Nagasaki, Karatsu, Wakamatsu, Moji, Kobe, Osaka, Tsuruga, Nagoya, Yokohama, Tokyo, Hakodate, Maruoka, Otaru, Vladivostok, Peking, Tientsin, Dairen, Tainanfu, Hankow, Shanghai, Taiping, Hongkong, Canton, Haiphong, Manila, Singapore, Calcutta, London and New York.

Cable Address:

Hongkong: "IWASAKI."

Canton: Haiphong: "IWASAKISAI."

Code:—A. B. C. 5th 21.

Western Union and Bentley's.

Agency for:—THE OKURA MARINE & FIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD., OSAKA.

For Particulars apply to:

S. KAWATY, Manager.

No. 14, Fanning Street, Singapore.

INTIMATIONS

THEATRE

ROYAL

T. DANIEL FRAWLEY
PRESENTS

THE FRAWLEY COMPANY

IN A SERIES OF NEW AND CURRENT SUCCESSES.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

"THE BOOMERANG"

FRIDAY,

May 24th.

"TIGER ROSE"

SATURDAY,

May 25th.

"SEVEN KEYS TO BALDPAPE"

MONDAY,

May 27th.

"CHEATING CHEATERS"

TUESDAY,

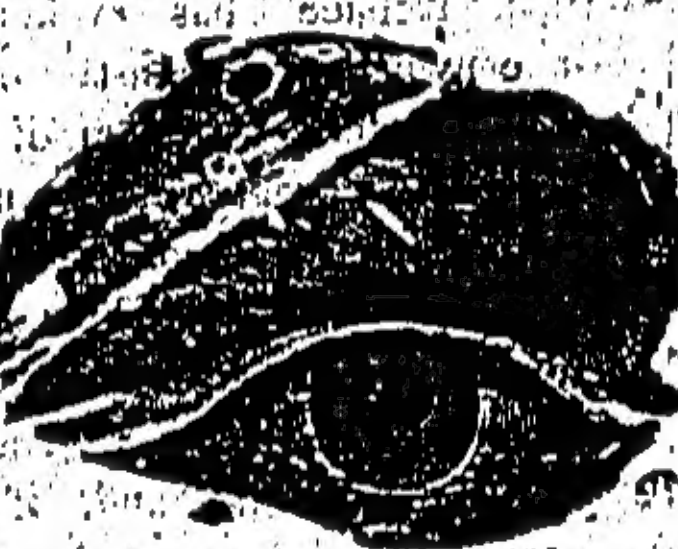
May 28th.

"THE GREAT DIVIDE"

Prices - - \$3, \$2 & \$1. Booking at MOUTRIE'S.
Curtain 9.15 p.m. sharp.

PHILIP CARLTON, Manager.

Ride a
RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL CYCLE
which with Dunlop tyres and Sturtevant-
3 speed gear, provides the simplest and most
delightful form of locomotion. Made in 15 models
to suit every taste it embodies throughout the same
high quality, and its unique features and all-steel
construction (no malleable iron castings as in other
bicycles) render it the strongest and safest bicycle
on the road. Guaranteed for ever all over the world.
Send a postcard for "The Book of the Raleigh."



YOUR EYES

SHOULD NOT BE NEGLECTED!

At the first symptom
of eye strain you should
consult us. We test
eyes scientifically and fit
glasses to individual re-
quirements.

CLARK & Co.
OPTICIAN
111, CROSS STREET, HONGKONG

HONGKONG & MANILA.

THE CHINESE OPTICAL CO.

HONGKONG BRANCH
67 QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL

GRADUATE
OPTICIAN

The only OPTICAL HOUSE
in Far East
Awarded an Efficiency Diploma
at
Panama-Pacific
International Exposition

SCIENTIFIC EYE EXAMINATION
All sorts of
Frames, Lenses and Protection glasses.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY
THERAPION NO. 1
THERAPION NO. 2
THERAPION NO. 3

THE MISSIONS STRANGERS
(History of the Eastern
Churches)

CHINESE SCHOOL BOOKS
("Sam Tin King" translated
by E. J. Frawley)

MR. ROBERT HART'S LAND
TAX MEMORANDUM

WASHINGTON BOOKS

METALS

of all kinds, especially for shipbuilding
and engineering works. Largest and
best assorted stock in the Colony.

SINGON & CO.

(Established A.D. 1880)

HING LUNG ST.

PHON 515.

DO NOT WORRY!
"Here"

KEATING'S

KILLS

BUGS
FLEAS
MOTHS
BEETLES

TINS 3/6

"CHINA MAIL"

PUBLICATIONS

OBTAINABLE AT THE "CHINA MAIL"
Office, 5, Wyndham Street, Hong-
kong.

HISTORY OF UNION CHURCH
(1891-1905)

HONGKONG'S MUSICAL
HISTORY

NOTES ON WILD LIFE IN
HONGKONG AND SOUTH
CHINA (by Rev. G. A.
Dunbury, M.A.)

Part I—Mammals and Birds

Part II—Reptiles, Amibians and
Fishes

THE MISSIONS STRANGERS
(History of the Eastern
Churches)

CHINESE SCHOOL BOOKS
("Sam Tin King" translated
by E. J. Frawley)

MR. ROBERT HART'S LAND
TAX MEMORANDUM

WASHINGTON BOOKS

THE CHINA MAIL.

WATSON'S PYERIS.

An exact reproduction of a well-known Spa at half the price.
Blends perfectly with Spirits, especially Whisky.

"A little lean up is a dangerous thing,
Drink deep or touch not the Pyerian Spring.
There shallow draughts intoxicate the Brain
And drinking deeply sobers us again."—Pope.

Pints \$1.00 Per Doz.
Splits 60 Cts.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,
AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS.
TEL. 436.

To-day's Advertisements

HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE will be CLOSED TO-MORROW (Friday), 24th May, EMPIRE DAY.

By Order of the Committee,
E. M. RAYMOND,
Secretary.

Hongkong, May 23, 1918.

FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG.

EMPIRE DAY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all FIRE INSURANCE OFFICES will be CLOSED for the Transaction of Public Business on FRIDAY, the 24th May, at 1 o'clock P.M.

By Order,
A. R. LOWE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, May 23, 1918.

MARINE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG.

EMPIRE DAY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all MARINE INSURANCE OFFICES will be CLOSED for the Transaction of Public Business on FRIDAY, the 24th May, at 1 o'clock P.M.

By Order,
A. R. LOWE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, May 23, 1918.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from THE ORIGINAL ADMINISTRATOR, to sell by Public Auction

on

SATURDAY,
the 24th May, 1918, at 10.30 a.m.,
at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,
Des Vaux Road, Corner of
Ice House Street.

THE SUNDAY
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND
EFFECTS of the late Mr. A. P. NORTON.
Terms—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, May 23, 1918.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

(on account of THE ESTATE),

on

SATURDAY,
the 24th May, 1918, at 10.30 a.m.,
at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,
Des Vaux Road, Corner of
Ice House Street.

A NUMBER OF HAMS.
Terms—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, May 23, 1918.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

(on account of THE ESTATE),

on

SATURDAY,
the 24th May, 1918, at 10.30 a.m.,
at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,
Des Vaux Road, Corner of
Ice House Street.

About 5,000 MANILA CIGARS,
"FLORE DE CAYMAN".
In Good Condition.
Terms—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, May 23, 1918.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

(on account of THE ESTATE),

on

SATURDAY,
the 24th May, 1918, at 10.30 a.m.,
at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,
Des Vaux Road, Corner of
Ice House Street.

About 5,000 MANILA CIGARS,
"FLORE DE CAYMAN".
In Good Condition.
Terms—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, May 23, 1918.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

(on account of THE ESTATE),

on

SATURDAY,
the 24th May, 1918, at 10.30 a.m.,
at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,
Des Vaux Road, Corner of
Ice House Street.

About 5,000 MANILA CIGARS,
"FLORE DE CAYMAN".
In Good Condition.
Terms—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, May 23, 1918.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

(on account of THE ESTATE),

on

SATURDAY,
the 24th May, 1918, at 10.30 a.m.,
at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,
Des Vaux Road, Corner of
Ice House Street.

About 5,000 MANILA CIGARS,
"FLORE DE CAYMAN".
In Good Condition.
Terms—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, May 23, 1918.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

(on account of THE ESTATE),

on

SATURDAY,
the 24th May, 1918, at 10.30 a.m.,
at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,
Des Vaux Road, Corner of
Ice House Street.

About 5,000 MANILA CIGARS,
"FLORE DE CAYMAN".
In Good Condition.
Terms—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, May 23, 1918.

The China Mail.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, May 23, 1918.

EMPIRE DAY.

To-morrow is Empire Day—a day on which we are asked to specially concentrate our thoughts on our Imperial duties and responsibilities. An effect of the present war, and one which may hereafter be reckoned among its most memorable effects, has been the impulse it has given to the plans for drawing closer the political ties which link the various parts of the British Empire together, giving to those ties a more definite form. Our sense of Imperial unity has been immensely developed by the war. The history of our Empire, broadly speaking, is the pursuit of an ideal of communal life. Empire was not used in the sense of enforced dominion over other races but rather in the sense of a common wealth of nations. The German menace has evoked the most convincing demonstrations of the loyalty and enthusiasm of every member of the great British commonwealth which we commonly call the British Empire. From every part of the King's wide dominions the sons of freedom have travelled to Europe to fight, and, if need be, to die in defence of those great principles of freedom which have been the foundation stones of the British Empire, and which the British flag must for ever symbolise. These component parts of the British Empire are united and inspired by the lofty purpose of preserving freedom not only for the British Empire, but freedom for the world. The war necessarily has given to the Empire Day movement a meaning and a significance for the general public which few perhaps had realised before. Empire Day was intended by the EARL OF MEATH, the originator of the idea, to make a special appeal to the children of the Empire, and in most parts of the Empire the chief feature of the day's celebrations consists of Church services with appropriate addresses for children. In some Colonies like our own, where the children in most of the schools are not of British descent, the feeling has been voiced that much more ought to be done than is commonly done to cultivate in these young minds a firm attachment to the Empire and the political principles on which it is based. Burma seems to have been the first unit of the Empire to make an attempt to give concrete expression to this desire. A Committee was appointed there some time ago representatives of British and Burman brains and ideas. It was appointed to ascertain and advise how the Imperial Idea could be inculcated and fostered in Schools and Colleges in Burma. Suggestions which the Committee have made may be said to be entirely new in the field of Imperial education. They aim at turning out a finer citizenship on the part of the non-white population of the Empire. The following are some of the recommendations made by the Burma Committee:—To teach every scholar and student to feel that he is a member of a world-wide Empire, comprising members of numerous races and nationalities, professing various religions and all united under

His Majesty the KING-EMPEROR. The Committee believe it is possible to utilise all forms of instruction—visual, ceremonial, literary, oral and dramatic—to attain this end, and suggest as preliminary steps, the widest possible distribution of portraits of Their Majesties and the Royal Family, the provision of Union Jacks for all schools, the use in the curriculum of flag drill and action songs with flags, the special celebration of Empire Day and other historical anniversaries; cinema or magic lantern exhibitions of incidents in the life of British Royalty, visits to warships, the teaching of songs and poems of Imperial meaning, and lectures on the same subject. The whole scheme, in its conception and in its ultimate bearing, is wonderfully comprehensive and is worthy of being adopted in other parts of the East. If by some reorganisation of the educational system sufficient time can be secured to include such a programme of Imperial education much good would result. The British Empire is one in feeling and must remain one in political substance. This unity has grown out of the internal freedom of its constituent parts, and can only be conserved through the maintenance of such freedom—and it is this great foundation principle which is at stake in the war.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

We are requested to state that the Police have in their possession a platinum and gold spray brooch, set with diamonds. Identification is required.

Contrary to general expectation, no statement was made by H. E. The Governor at the meeting of the Council in the matter of Chinese Emigration.

The Bill to prohibit exhibitions, publications and advertisements of an indecent, obscene, revolting or offensive nature, which was read a first time at the last meeting of the Legislative Council, passed through all its stages at the meeting this afternoon.

We are asked by the Chaplain of St. John's Cathedral to mention that in addition to the chaplain's service at 9 a.m. to-morrow, Empire Day, when an address will be given by the Venerable Archbishop of Hongkong, there will also be a celebration of Holy Communion there at 7.45 and the Litany at 12.15 p.m.

The death is reported at Hove, Brighton, of Mrs. McGregor, at the ripe age of 84 years. When Mrs. McGregor married Mr. James McGregor, the head of Messrs. McGregor, Gwyn and Co., of the "Glen" Line, as his second wife, she was the widow of Mr. James B. Endicott, formerly of Hongkong. In her younger days, that is in the 'fifties of last century, Mrs. Endicott was noted for her beauty, which earned for her the title of the "Queen of Macao."

A thousand students at the Peking University came out on strike on the 22nd inst. as a protest against the Sino-Japanese agreement and marched to the President's Office. The asked the President to receive a deputation. The President consented. He assured the deputation that the agreement was of a purely military character and did not endanger China's sovereignty. The President undertook to hold a conference in which all classes would be represented for the purpose of discussing the agreement before its ratification. The demonstrators then dispersed. The President of the University has tendered his resignation because "he was unable to control the students."

TENNIS.

JUNIOR LEAGUE.

K.O.C. & QUEEN'S COLLEGE.

Played on Wednesday, 22nd May—

Brown and Cook

Lo Man Ho and Lo Man Hin 3-2

Wei and Wei 3-4

Rumjahn 5-5

Davidson and de Souza

Rumjahn 5-3

Lo Man Ho and Lo Man Hin 5-3

Wei and Wei 9-2

Elton and Mead

Wei and Wei 7-4

Rumjahn 6-3

Lo Man Ho and Lo Man Hin 7-4

STAFFORD Total 66-43

COMPANY MEETINGS.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

The forty-fifth annual meeting of the above Company was held at the offices of the Company, to-day, at noon.

The Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak presided, and there were present:—Mr. A. O. Lang, Mr. W. L. Patten, Mr. A. Forbes, and Mr. J. A. Plummer (Directors); Mr. C. H. P. Hay, (Acting General Manager) and the Rev. Father Robert, the Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., Captain T. F. Hough, Sanders and Messrs. T. F. Hough, T. E. Pearce, Evan Ormiston, H. B. L. Dowbiggin, G. Grimble, C. C. Hickling, C. Champkin, Lo Cheung Shiu, Ho Leung, A. V. Apcer, H. M. H. Nemes, J. D. Darby, R. Dastur, A. R. Lowe, P. M. Hodgson, G. S. Archbutt, W. E. Clarke, Chan Siu Kee, J. Macdonald, Ross Thomson, Ho Kwong, R. Mansfield, E. R. Thomas and A. E. Crispell.

The CHAIRMAN said:—Gentlemen—The Report having been in your hands for a sufficient time to enable you to make a close study of it, I will, with your permission, follow the usual procedure, and take it as well as the Auditors' report, as read. I regret that the late arrival of mails from distant parts of the world has necessitated the postponement of this Meeting from the usual time we are accustomed to hold it. In the opening of my speech last year, I pointed out that never in the history of the Society had Exchange been such a feature as in the accounts then before you. The figures presented at that Meeting had been converted at an exchange of 2/4—3/4, while those in the previous year were exchanged at 1/11—1/16. The abnormal increase to 3/4 at the end of 1917 makes the accounts you are dealing with to-day of more than usual interest. As you are aware, most of our business is transacted in Gold currencies and a large proportion of our funds is held in Gold. In order that shareholders outside of Hongkong and China may appreciate more readily the magnitude of our operations your Directors have decided to show in the figures in local currency which it is their pleasure to place before you. In dealing with the 1918 accounts we have a divisible balance of nearly two and a half millions favourably with the exchange. Your Directors recommend—

A final dividend to shareholders of \$20 per share.

A bonus dividend to shareholders of \$10 per share.

An addition to the Reinsurance Fund of \$100,000.

An addition to Building Reserve of \$10,000.

To be carried forward \$1,156,192.14.

While an increase in the dividend could have been made, I feel sure all shareholders will endorse these recommendations. Times are abnormal, the future is full of uncertainties and your Society holds the proud record of having at least maintained its dividend for the last 36 years. The policy of our predecessors in building up reserves enables us to-day to afford our constituents facilities which we feel it our duty to undertake, and we are incurring risks which in normal times would be no difficulty in guarding against. Many of our competitors present their shareholders with the bare interest earned by their funds, or even less, but your Directors feel that in addition to paying in dividend the whole of the interest earned, the Society can safely distribute part of its underwriting profit. We congratulate our shareholders in Gold countries upon the handsome increase in the sterling equivalent of the dividend and others upon the opportunity of remitting their dividends home at the present high rate of exchange. Turning to 1917 you will notice a marked increase in our net premium receipts. The sterling equivalent in round figures of \$1,556,000 for 1917 compared with \$1,021,000 and \$802,000 for the first years of working of 1915 and 1916 respectively. Gentlemen, I think we have cause for thankfulness that in the fourth year of this unexampled war, which is taxing the resources of the nation to the utmost, the business of the Society should still be maintained in so great a condition of efficiency and prosperity. If the net premium of our affiliated Companies, the "British Traders" and "China Fire" be added to that of the Society, the total net premium for 1917 amounts to \$2,528,000. A very large proportion of this is due to artificial and transitory effects produced by the war itself. The Society's Fire Department shows satisfactory growth, but in comparison with our marine operations its figures are insignificant. At this stage we cannot make more than a passing reference to 1917 losses, but it is satisfactory to note that although the German submarine fleet was advertised to commence in the early part of 1917, our loss ratio for the first twelve months' working of the year is less by one per cent than that experienced in 1916 for the same period.

Out-tops) and Mr. C. H. P. Hay (Acting General Manager) and Messrs. A. R. Lowe, E. R. Thomas, W. R. Mansfield, G. S. Archbutt, J. C. d'Almeida, M. A. B. Souza, P. M. Hodgson, O. B. Bigli, V. B. V. Ribeiro, B. M. C. Cunha, V. L. Remedios, A. E. S. Alves, A. A. Alves and F. H. Farnie.

The CHAIRMAN said:—Gentlemen—The Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts having been in your hands for some time, I will, subject to your approval, adopt the usual course and take them as read. You will notice that sterling exchange has been taken at 3/4, the rate ruling on the 31st December last, and it is perhaps unnecessary for me to point out that had the conversion been effected at 2s. 3d., the exchange affected at 2s. 3d., the exchange adopted in the accounts placed before you last year, we should have a much larger balance available for distribution. As it is, I feel confident that you will agree that the figures placed before you are very satisfactory.

After the transfer of \$119,000 to Exchange Fluctuation Account, referred to last year, the balance to be dealt with under 1918 account amounts to \$417,000—which your Directors recommend be dealt with as follows:—

Dividend of \$7 and Bonus of \$2 per share.

To add to Reinsurance Fund \$30,000.

To carry forward to Underwriting Suspense Account \$104,035.08.

The amount carried forward to Underwriting Suspense Account is a provision necessary to meet claims on marine insurance accepted in 1916, payment for which will not be made until this or following years. Turning to 1917 account, you will notice that the wisdom of our association with the Union Insurance Society of Canton Ltd. is again illustrated by a much higher premium income than in former days, and while it is yet premature to forecast, the final results for last year, we feel confident that when we meet next year the divisible balance will compare very favourably with its predecessors.

Turning to the balance sheet, you will notice that our Reinsurance Fund has appreciated by close upon three lakhs of dollars and that there is a substantial sum to the credit of Exchange and Investment Fluctuation Accounts to meet the vagaries of silver and any further writing down of the Company's investments which now appear in our books at the market prices ruling on the 31st December last. I will now move that the Directors' report and Statement of Accounts as presented be adopted. After this has been seconded I shall be pleased to answer any questions that may be put relating to the Report and Accounts.

Mr. P. M. Hodgson seconded the Report and Accounts.

Mr. Ross Thompson seconded and it was with very great pleasure he rose in support of the Chairman's proposal that the very excellent statement of account read before them should be passed.

He was under the impression that a statement of accounts would mark a new record in the progress of the Company, but he was so apparent at the time of the meeting that he had made would be fully borne out, and he felt utmost confidence in saying that these present would be satisfied. The improvement of showing the equivalent of the dollar figures in sterling on the Balance Sheet was certainly a most admirable one, considering the wide ramifications of the world's business in all countries of the world, and in many of which the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation has a large share. The Chairman formerly did not give the information necessary in explaining the position of the Company to clients and others. He had recently received the Report and Balance Sheet and he had turned back to the Balance Sheet of 1896, and compared with the one before them the present figures present a most striking testimony of the development of the Society during the last 20 years. That showed that the business was not only being managed on progressive lines but it showed an accumulated and increasing power which had been especially marked during the ten years of office of the present General Manager. He had built so well upon the foundations of his predecessor that he had been not only able to carry on the business of the Company, but he thought they owed a debt of gratitude to the General Manager for his very successful efforts in this direction. He noticed that the Society had supported the movement for assisting in providing funds for national purposes by investments amounting to something over a million and a half dollars. It had also taken over other duties in the Treasury and Secretariat work of the Hongkong and South China War Savings Association in connection with which a sum of something like \$1,800,000 had already passed through their hands, all of which work was being done free of charge.

After referring to the bonus to staff, which he thought was fully deserved, the speaker said he had much pleasure in seconding the Chairman's proposal.

The motion was carried.

The Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock proposed, and Mr. C. Champkin seconded, the resolution to the Board of Directors of Mr. W. L. Patten and Mr. A. Forbes, and the motion was carried.

Mr. T. F. Hough proposed, and Mr. EVAN ORMISTON seconded, the resolution of Mr. A. R. Lowe and Mr. C. Bernard Brown as auditors, for the ensuing year, at a remuneration of \$1,000 each, and the motion was carried.

The CHAIRMAN then announced that Dividend Warrants were ready and the meeting terminated.

encel in 1916 for the same period. Out-tops) and Mr. C. H. P. Hay (Acting General Manager) and Messrs. A. R. Lowe, E. R. Thomas, W. R. Mansfield, G. S. Archbutt, J. C. d'Almeida, M. A. B. Souza, P. M. Hodgson, O. B. Bigli, V. B. V. Ribeiro, B. M. C. Cunha, V. L. Remedios, A. E. S. Alves, A. A. Alves and F. H. Farnie.

The CHAIRMAN said:—Gentlemen—The Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts having been in your hands for some time, I will, subject to your approval, adopt the usual course and take them as read. You will notice that sterling exchange has been taken at 3/4, the rate ruling on the 31st December last, and it is perhaps unnecessary for me to point out that had the conversion been effected at 2s. 3d., the exchange affected at 2s. 3d., the exchange adopted in the accounts placed before you last year, we should have a much larger balance available for distribution. As it is, I feel confident that you will agree that the figures placed before you are very satisfactory.

After the transfer of \$119,000 to Exchange Fluctuation Account, referred to last year, the balance to be dealt with under 1918 account amounts to \$417,000—which your Directors recommend be dealt with as follows:—

Dividend of \$7 and Bonus of \$2 per share.

To add to Reinsurance Fund \$30,000.

To carry forward to Underwriting Suspense Account \$104,035.08.

The amount carried forward to Underwriting Suspense Account is a provision necessary to meet claims on marine insurance accepted in 1916, payment for which will not be made until this or following years. Turning to 1917 account, you will notice that the wisdom of our association with the Union Insurance Society of Canton Ltd. is again illustrated by a much higher premium income than in former days, and while it is yet premature to forecast, the final results for last year, we feel confident that when we meet next year the divisible balance will compare very favourably with its predecessors.

Turning to the balance sheet, you will notice that our Reinsurance Fund has appreciated by close upon three lakhs of dollars and that there is a substantial sum to the credit of Exchange and Investment Fluctuation Accounts to meet the vagaries of silver and any further writing down of the Company's investments which now appear in our books at the market prices ruling on the 31st December last. I will now move that the Directors' report and Statement of Accounts as presented be adopted. After this has been seconded I shall be pleased to answer any questions that may be put relating to the Report and Accounts.

Mr. P. M. Hodgson seconded the Report and Accounts.

Mr. Ross Thompson seconded and it was with very great pleasure he rose in support of the Chairman's proposal that the very excellent statement of account read before them should be passed.

He was under the impression that a statement of accounts would mark a new record in the progress of the Company, but he was so apparent at the time of the meeting that he had made would be fully borne out, and he felt utmost confidence in saying that these present would be satisfied. The improvement of showing the equivalent of the dollar figures in sterling on the Balance Sheet was certainly a most admirable one, considering the wide ramifications of the world's business in all countries of the world, and in many of which the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation has a large share. The Chairman formerly did not give the information necessary in explaining the position of the Company to clients and others. He had recently received the Report and Balance Sheet and he had turned back to the Balance Sheet of 1896, and compared with the one before them the present figures present a most striking testimony of the development of the Society during the last 20 years. That showed that the business was not only being managed on progressive lines but it showed an accumulated and increasing power which had been especially marked during the ten years of office of the present General Manager. He had built so well upon the foundations of his predecessor that he had been not only able to carry on the business of the Company, but he thought they owed a debt of gratitude to the General Manager for his very successful efforts in this direction. He noticed that the Society had supported the movement for assisting in providing funds for national purposes by investments amounting to something over a million and a half dollars. It had also taken over other duties in the Treasury and Secretariat work of the Hongkong and South China War Savings Association in connection with which a sum of something like \$1,800,000 had already passed through their hands, all of which work was being done free of charge.

After referring to the bonus to staff, which he thought was fully deserved, the speaker said he had much pleasure in seconding the Chairman's proposal.

The motion was carried.

The Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock proposed, and Mr. C. Champkin seconded, the resolution to the Board of Directors of Mr. W. L. Patten and Mr. A. Forbes, and the motion was carried.

Mr. T. F. Hough proposed, and Mr. EVAN ORMISTON seconded, the resolution of Mr. A. R. Lowe and Mr. C. Bernard Brown as auditors, for the ensuing year, at a remuneration of \$1,000 each, and the motion was carried.

The CHAIRMAN then announced that Dividend Warrants were ready and the meeting terminated.

THE "STAR" FERRY COMPANY, LIMITED.

The report of this Company states—

The Directors have the pleasure to submit to shareholders their report, with a statement of accounts, for the year ended 30th April, 1918.

Accounts.—The net earnings of the boats, after paying all working expenses, amounted to \$99,561.93, as against \$117,999.52 the previous year.

The amount at credit of Profit and Loss account (after paying for repairs, allowing for Directors' and Auditors' fees and depreciation of Share investments, placing \$4,384.95 to credit of Accident Fund and contributing \$1,000 to War Charities), including \$6,985.79 brought forward, is \$75,775.63 which, with the approval of shareholders, it is proposed to appropriate as follows:—

To pay a Dividend of \$1.40 per share from Working profits.....\$ 56,000.00

To pay a Bonus of 10 cents per share from Interest account.....4,000.00

To write off Ice House Street Pier.....4,000.00

To write off Boats.....8,000.00

To carry forward.....3,775.63

TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

THE RED CROSS IN AMERICA.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S ELOQUENT APPEAL.

The following portions of an address by President Wilson have come over the wires today:

That was a war to save one country, this is a war to save the world, and your relation to the Red Cross is one of the relations which will relieve you of stigma. You cannot give anything to the Government of the United States. It will not accept it. There is a law of Congress against accepting even services without pay. The only thing that the Government will accept is a loan and duties performed, but it is a great deal better to give than to lend or to pay, and your great channel for giving is the American Red Cross. Down in your hearts you cannot take very much satisfaction in the last analysis, in lending money to the Government of the United States, because the interest which you draw will burn your pockets. It is a commercial transaction and some men even have dared to evil at the rate of interest, not knowing the incidental commentary that that constitutes upon their attitude, but when you give something of your heart, something of your soul, something of yourself goes with the gift, particularly when it is given in such a form that it never can come back by way of direct benefit to yourself. You know the old cynical definition of gratitude as a lively expectation of favours to come. Well, there is no expectation of favours to come in this kind of giving. These things are bestowed in order that the world may be a fitter place to live in, that man may be secured, homes restored and suffering relieved; that the race on earth may have the blight of destruction removed from it and that wherever force goes, there shall go mercy and helpfulness, and when you give, give absolutely all that you can spare, and do not consider yourself liberal in giving. If you give with self-adaptation, you are not giving at all; you are giving to your own vanity, but if you give until it hurts then your heart's blood goes into it. And think what we have here! We call it the American Red Cross, but it is merely a branch of a great International organization, which is not only recognized by the statutes of each of the civilized Governments of the world, but it is recognized by International Agreement and Treaty as the recognized and accepted instrument of mercy and succour, and one of the deepest stains on the reputation of the German Army is that they have not respected the Red Cross. That goes to the root of the matter. They have not respected the instrumentality that they themselves participated in setting up as a thing which nobody was to touch, because it was the expression of common humanity. By being members of the American Red Cross, we are members of a great fraternity, and comradeship which extends all over the world, and this Cross is the emblem of Christianity itself. It fills my imagination to think of the women all over this country who are busy every night and every day doing the work of the Red Cross, busy with great eagerness to find out the most serviceable thing to do, busy with forgetfulness of all old frivolties of their social relationships, and ready to curtail the duties of their household in order that they may contribute to this common work that all their hearts are engaged in and in doing which their hearts become acquainted with each other. When you think of this you realise how the people of the United States are being drawn together into a great and intimate family, whose heart is being used not only for the service of the soldiers, but for the service of the civilians, where they suffer and are lost in a maze of distresses and distractions. You have then, this noble picture of Justice and Mercy as two servants of Liberty for only where men are free do they think thoughts of sympathy; only where they are free are they mutually helpful; only where they are free do they realize

their dependence upon one another and their comradeship in common interest and common necessity.

In conclusion, President Wilson said: "If you could read some of the touching despatches which come through these channels, there come voices of humanity that are infinitely pathetic—if you could catch some of those voices that speak of the utter longing of the oppressed and helpless peoples all over the world and hear something like a Battle Hymn of the Republic, hear the feet of the great hosts of Liberty going to set them free, to set their minds free, to set their lives free, to set their children free, then you would know what comes into the heart of those who are trying to contribute all the brains and power that they have to this great enterprise of Liberty. I summon you to comradeship. I summon you in this great work to say how much and how sincerely and how unanimously you sustain the heart of the world."

THE POLISH QUESTION.

NEW AGREEMENT TO SOLVE IT.

London, May 21.

Authoritative Polish quarters affirm that the Central Powers have concluded a reciprocal agreement for a new solution of the Polish question.

ANOTHER DUTCH ELECTION.

FIRST FOUGHT ONE SINCE THE WAR.

Amsterdam, May 21.

The first fought (General Election) since the war is fixed for July 3rd. Last year's Dutch elections resulted in the re-election of the Old House by an Inter-Party agreement. It is expected that the Regular Party in the Ministry will replace the present Extra-Parliamentary Cabinet. It is the first election under the revised Constitution with universal suffrage and proportional representation.

The results are unusually uncertain. The Socialists, who have so far refused to participate in the Government, are now ready to enter the Ministry if satisfactory guarantees are forthcoming. Twenty-one parties have nominated candidates.

BURMA OFFICER HONOURED.

INVESTITURE AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

London, May 21.

His Majesty the King at Buckingham Palace inspected a party of the Indian Labour Corps consisting of the officers and non-commissioned officers of the North-West Frontier and the Burma Companies under Captain H. L. Holman-Hunt and Lieutenant J. C. Smith, who are on leave from the Western Front.

His Majesty invested Captain Holman-Hunt with the insignia of the Companion of the Indian Empire.

(Continued on Page 3.)

SIR CONAN DOYLE'S QUESTIONS.

Sir A. Conan Doyle asks the following questions in the Times:

"Can anyone explain why our hospital ships continue to make floating targets of themselves by carrying rows of lights when they know that the enemy is lying in wait for them?"

"And can anyone explain why we have not twenty German officers in each ship on the distinct understanding that in case of accident they shall be the last to leave her?"

"And can anyone say why every ship returning across the Atlantic does not take a full human cargo of the interested Germans so that these useless mouths may be fed over yonder?"

"And can anyone explain why the policy of putting tickets of German prisoners all over London on raid nights is only now being discussed, when it has been perfectly obvious ever since the Germans put our prisoners in Karlsruhe?"

"There may be some reasonable answers to all these questions, but to the best of my knowledge they are absolutely unintelligible."

FASHION IN SUGAR-BOXES.

The London Correspondent of a New York paper writes: "The fashionable sugar-box for a woman to take with her to a restaurant is a long, narrow affair with a chain and finger-ring, so that it can be attached to a chaste and elegant case. It is made in plain and chased silver, sometimes in tortoiseshell. Owners of old silver boxes or antique snuff boxes are using these as portable sugar boxes."

We have brought freedom to women as the Black Death brought it to the men of the 14th century.

HONGKONG LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

At this afternoon's meeting of the Legislative Council replies were given by the Government to a number of questions as follows:—

SAFETY OF PUBLIC PLACES OF AMUSEMENT.

Hon. Mr. LAU CHU TAK asked:—

1. Will the Government make arrangements to have all the permanent public places of amusement periodically examined as to their stability, and the adequacy of fire exits and fire-extinguishing appliances?
2. Will the Government state what conditions they propose to impose to ensure the safety of the public in the case of temporary structures used as public places of amusement?

Answered by Government:—

1. Regulations are already in force under Section 6 of the Theatres Ordinance, 1908, which will be found on pages 804 to 812 of the Regulations of Hongkong, and no revision of these is considered necessary.

2. The conditions on which permits for such structures will be issued in future are being revised with a view to ensuring the safety of the public.

THE VICTORIA HOSPITAL.

Hon. Mr. P. H. HOLYOAK asked:—

1. When did the Victoria Hospital on Barker Road cease taking in maternity cases? and for what reason was this decision come to?

2. How many infectious cases of disease have been taken into this Hospital during the fortnight ending March 9th?

3. Why are infectious cases imported into an area which was previously free from infectious diseases?

4. How many cases of measles have been taken into the Victoria Hospital during the past three weeks and how many of these emanated from Kowloon?

5. Are such diseases as Measles, Diphtheria, Scarlet-Fever, etc., "notifiable" diseases? and if not, will the Government take immediate steps to make them so?

6. Will the Government provide in the next Estimates for increasing materially the size of Victoria Hospital?

(a) Sell a portion of the present site of the Government Civil Hospital, and with the proceeds erect:—

(b) A Hospital for Europeans in the Central district of Hongkong.

(c) A Branch Hospital for Europeans in Kowloon.

(d) Improve the present Lunatic Asylum?

Answered by Government:—

1. Maternity cases were not taken in at the Victoria Hospital after the completion of the maternity bungalow at the Civil Hospital. This was about October, 1912. The reason for this decision was because it is considered undesirable to put maternity cases in a general hospital.

2. Four cases of measles and one of chicken pox were admitted between February 21st and March 9th and 10 cases of measles and one of chicken pox were admitted in the previous fortnight.

3. Cases of measles have always been received into the Victoria Hospital. It is considered that it is better to treat such cases in a hospital than in schools and private houses scattered about the Colony.

4. The number of cases of measles received into the Victoria Hospital between February 21st and March 9th was five; none of which were from Kowloon, but from January 30th to April 20th, 12 cases of measles were received from Kowloon.

5. Measles is not at present a notifiable disease. It has not been made notifiable by most of the large towns in the United Kingdom. Diphtheria and scarlet fever, enteric fever, plague, cerebro-spinal meningitis, small-pox, typhus, relapsing fever, paratyphoid, puerperal fever are notifiable.

6. The Government does not propose at present to make provision at the Victoria Hospital for maternity cases by an extension of the building.

(a) It is not considered desirable to sell any portion of the site of the Government Civil Hospital.

(b) (c) and (d). The Government considers that it is premature to consider these questions.

(d) The term "Lunatic Asylum" connotes, in its ordinary sense, a benevolent institution affording shelter and support to insane persons, a place of refuge in which such persons are subject to curative treatment and, if incurable, spend their lives.

The Hongkong Lunatic Asylum is not an institution of this nature. It is a house of temporary detention where insane persons are kept

pending steps for their repatriation, which steps are invariably taken at the earliest possible moment. It is true that during the war the repatriation of European lunatics is practically impossible; but only three patients are being detained owing to this cause, and the utmost is done to make the detention as little irksome as possible.

Sir F. Lugard visited the Asylum officially in January, 1912, in company with the late Mr. Hewitt and Mr. Osborne, Unofficial Members of the Legislative Council. These gentlemen concurred:—

(i) As to European patients that, viewed only as a place of detention, the existing quarters would fulfil their object, subject to certain minor improvements suggested; and that, in view of the great cost involved and the paucity of patients, it would be unnecessary to consider the question of erecting a new asylum.

(ii) As regards Chinese patients that, since they were more temporary inmates awaiting transfer to Canton, the quarters were all that was necessary or desirable. It is considered that no sufficient grounds exist for reconsidering the decision then arrived at. The Principal Civil Medical Officer has, however, suggested certain alterations which would improve the existing accommodation, and the Director of Public Works is preparing a report on the subject.

THE POST OFFICE AND HOLIDAYS.

The Hon. Mr. HOLYOAK asked:—

Will the Government give instructions that the General Post Office shall remain open on all Bank holidays, other than Xmas Day and China New Year's day, until 12 o'clock noon for the despatch of Mails?

Answered by Government:—

Instructions have been issued accordingly, in respect of all general holidays other than Sundays, Christmas Day, and Chinese New Year's Day, if an outward mail for Europe, America, India, or Australia is leaving on the day in question.

THE RACE COURSE DISASTER INQUIRY.

Hon. Mr. H. E. POLLOCK, K.C. asked:—

1. In connection with the recent disaster at the Race Course which resulted in the death of over 570 persons:

(i) Is it the fact that the Coroner, near the close of his charge to the Jury, said as follows:—

"It would appear that this calamity was one which could most probably have been prevented by the exercise of foresight, and foresight which one might have reasonably expected before the event and which one certainly found it easy to expect after the event."

(ii) Is it the fact that the Jury, in their findings, specified certain neglects and omissions of duty on the part of the Public Works Department and the Police Department?

(iii) Is it the fact that the Jury recommended the making and enforcement by the Government of certain classes of regulations for the purpose of minimising, so far as possible, the risk of a future recurrence of such a disaster?

2. If the answer to the last question is in the affirmative will the Government take early steps to pass the necessary Regulations, and, in the framing of such Regulations, will the Government take special care to enact that certain definite Officials in the Government Service shall be personally responsible for seeing that such Regulations are carried out?

3. Will the Government also direct the early revision and the enforcement of all Regulations relating to the stability and construction of and overcrowding in and fire precautions in theatres and other places (including matchboxes) of public entertainment?

4. Will the Government state whether any, and, if so, what Regulations exist for the inspection and testing of lifts in buildings? If there are no such Regulations, will the Government introduce such Regulations?

Answered by Government:—

1 (i), (ii) and (iii). The answers are in the affirmative.

2 and 3. Regulations already exist under Ordinance No. 10 of 1909 in respect of performance held in both permanent and temporary buildings the revision of which regulations is in progress.

4. The Government does not propose at present to make provision at the Victoria Hospital for maternity cases by an extension of the building.

(a) It is not considered desirable to sell any portion of the site of the Government Civil Hospital.

(b) (c) and (d). The Government considers that it is premature to consider these questions.

(d) The term "Lunatic Asylum" connotes, in its ordinary sense, a benevolent institution affording shelter and support to insane persons, a place of refuge in which such persons are subject to curative treatment and, if incurable, spend their lives.

The Hongkong Lunatic Asylum is not an institution of this nature. It is a house of temporary detention where insane persons are kept

pending steps for their repatriation, which steps are invariably taken at the earliest possible moment. It is true that during the war the repatriation of European lunatics is practically impossible; but only three patients are being detained owing to this cause, and the utmost is done to make the detention as little irksome as possible.

not considered necessary. As regards matchbox structures other than those used for performances mentioned in the Ordinance the conditions upon which permits will be issued in future are being revised and further conditions will be added with a view to preventing as far as possible loss of life from fire, without undue interference with the social life of the Chinese Community.

The Government is not prepared to undertake the responsibility for the stability of either permanent or temporary structures which are not its property, nor of matchbox theatres and other structures which are erected constantly all over the Colony by private individuals.

4. There are no regulations. The matter is under consideration.

THE GOVERNOR AND MATCHBOX REGULATIONS.

The Hon. Mr. H. E. POLLOCK said that with regard to question 2, no answer had been given to the suggestion put forward that the Government should take special care to enact that a certain official shall be personally responsible for seeing that the Regulations are carried out.

That was obviously a very important and integral part of the question and he did not know why it had not been answered.

His Excellency, the Governor said regarding matchboxes, when dealing with structures in rural districts he supposed the Honourable Member had seen large theatres and other structures in the outlying districts—it was not possible to send an officer of the Fire Brigade or a police official to be on the spot to see that there was no overcrowding or to see to the extinguishing of a fire should fire unfortunately break out. They could not do that. Everything that could be reasonably expected was done.

His Excellency said he should say at once with regard to the Race Course disaster, a most regrettable affair, that he admitted such precautions might have been taken and should have been taken. He blamed himself as regards not having measures to prevent fire, but he had himself been Superintendent of Police in Hongkong for nine years and he did not anticipate fire in those matchboxes. There was no need, however, to get into a panic about matchboxes generally. He had had a great deal of trouble in the matter of the Regulations. For instance, the Director of Public Works had refused to issue any more permits for any matchboxes anywhere, unless he was satisfied, and he would have to have a very large staff to carry out what he requires, and that was not possible. Also, the Superintendent of Police said he could not have anything to do with matchboxes generally unless he had all sorts of assistance. Hongkong had been going on more or less on the lines it had been carried on formerly, and he thought if they took up an impracticable attitude as regards matchboxes there would be very serious trouble. The regulations provided for adequate means and precautions if anything did happen. Seats were how limited to one storey and no cooking would be allowed. He trusted that would satisfy the Honourable Member.

The Hon. Mr. POLLOCK said His Excellency's statement did not satisfy him at all. He thought it very necessary that Regulations should be passed by which a certain individual would be made responsible and he thought the evidence and the remarks made by the jury in the recent enquiry into the Race Course disaster should be seriously taken into consideration. It was a matter in which the public were directly interested. It was no good having the responsibility thrown on a body like the Civil Service of Hongkong. They wanted it brought down to a definite appointment and a more satisfactory state of affairs provided. In the case of the Race Course matchboxes, the Government derived a considerable revenue from their use and it was only reasonable that the Government should take measures to prevent, so far as is humanly possible, a recurrence of such a disaster.

His Excellency, the Governor replied that there would never be any more matchbox stands at the Race Course. The Regulations as to other matchboxes were being carefully considered.

DELAY IN ANSWERING QUESTIONS.

The Hon. Mr. P. H. HOLYOAK drew attention to the fact that his questions had been notified on March 12th and the answers were given on May 23rd. The Hon. Member urged that questions should be answered more expeditiously in future since the questions were of considerable importance.

His Excellency, the Governor replied that a meeting of the Council had been delayed owing to pressure of work in the Attorney-General's Office. The matter would receive attention in future cases.

A GOOD BULE FOR THE HOME.

MAKE UP the rules of your home to a bottle of Malthoid. A bottle of Malthoid is a safe guide against all complaints. It is always there when you need it. It is a safe guide against all complaints. It is always there when you need it. It is a safe guide against all complaints. It is always there when you need it.

It is a safe guide against all complaints. It is always there when you need it. It is a safe guide against all complaints. It is always there when you need it. It is a safe guide against all complaints. It is always there when you need it.

It is a safe guide against all complaints. It is always there when you need it. It is a safe guide against all complaints. It is always there when you need it. It is a safe guide against all complaints. It is always there when you need it.

It is a safe guide against all complaints. It is always there when you need it. It is a safe guide against all complaints. It is always there when you need it. It is a safe guide against all complaints. It is always there when you need it.

It is a safe guide against all complaints. It is always there when you need it. It is a safe guide against all complaints. It is always there when you need it. It is a safe guide against all complaints. It is always there when you need it.

It is a safe guide against all complaints. It is always there when you need it. It is a safe guide against all complaints. It is always there when you need it. It is a safe guide against all complaints. It is always there when you need it.

It is a safe guide against all complaints. It is always there when you need it. It is a safe guide against all complaints. It is always there when you need it. It is a safe guide against all complaints. It is always there when you need it.

It is a safe guide against all complaints. It is always there when you need it. It is a safe guide against all complaints. It is always there when you need it. It is a safe guide against all complaints. It is always there when you need it.

It is a safe guide against all complaints. It is always there when you need it. It is a safe guide against all complaints. It is always there when you need it. It is a safe guide against all complaints. It is always there when you need it.

It is a safe guide against all complaints. It is always there when you need it. It is a safe guide against all complaints. It is always there when you need it. It is a safe guide against all complaints. It is always there when you need it.

It is a safe guide against all complaints. It is always there when you need it. It is a safe guide against all complaints. It is always there when you need it. It is a safe guide against all complaints. It is always there when you need it.

It is a safe guide against all complaints. It is always there when you need it. It is a safe guide against all complaints. It is always there when you need it. It is a safe guide against all complaints. It is always there when you need it.

It is a safe guide against all complaints. It is always there when you need it. It is a safe guide against all complaints. It is always there when you need it. It is a safe guide against all complaints. It is always there when you need it.

It is a safe guide against all complaints. It is always there when you need it. It is a safe guide against all complaints. It is always there when you need it. It is a safe guide against all complaints. It is always there when you need it.

It is a safe guide against all complaints. It is always there when you need it. It is a safe guide against all complaints. It is always there when you need it. It is a safe guide against all complaints. It is always there when you need it.

It is a safe guide against all complaints. It is always there when you need it. It is a safe guide against all complaints. It is always there when you need it. It is a safe guide against all complaints. It is always there when you need it.

It is a safe guide against all complaints. It is always there when you need it. It is a safe guide against all complaints. It is always there when you need it. It is a safe guide against all complaints. It is always there when you need it.

HONGKONG WAR BONDS DRAWING



PRIZES.

The sale of tickets has proceeded so satisfactorily that the Committee is now able to indicate a provisional allocation of the 3 big prizes and the 100 smaller prizes.

The prizes given below are, as already advised, subject to the amount available for distribution being the sum of \$500,000.

In this event:—

WAR CHARITIES WILL RECEIVE	Approximately.
1st prize	\$125,000
2nd prize	187,500
3rd prize	87,500
2 prizes of \$10,000 each (approx)	20,000
2 prizes of \$7,500 each	15,000
2 prizes of \$5,000 each	10,000
2 prizes of \$2,500 each	5,000
7 prizes of \$2,000 each	14,000
6 prizes of \$1,000 each	6,000
10 prizes of \$700 each	7,000
15 prizes of \$400 each	6,000
15 prizes of \$300 each	4,500
24 prizes of \$200 each	4,800
15 prizes of \$100 each	1,500
103 prizes	\$500,000

The closing date for sale of tickets is 12th June and the number of tickets now available for sale is rapidly becoming less; therefore if you have not bought all the tickets you require, it is advisable to hurry up and tell your friends to do likewise.

TICKETS \$5 each.

ON SALE AT ALL STORES, CLUBS, HOTELS, BANKS, Etc.

CARS FOR HIRE.

A Large Number of New and Comfortable CARS Always in Readiness.

Experienced Chauffeurs and Expert Mechanics. Arrangements for Special Occasions. Phone 977 & 2539.

MERCURY GARAGE CO., 59-61 Des Vaux Road Central.

A handy lad with a hammer can do it well! But we employ men who are experts to demonstrate the best way to use

"MALTHOID"

These men have learned from experience and will give you the benefit of their experience

FREE!

It will make a great difference in your roof!



Agents, BRADLEY & Co., Ltd., HONGKONG.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS

(Continued from Page 5.)

THE AIR-RAID ON LONDON.

AN OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

LONDON, May 21.

The Press Bureau states that probably between 20 and 30 Gothaes participated in Sunday's raid. A group entered the Thames estuary at eleven o'clock in the evening and skirted the north Kent coast towards London. They were heavily shelled.

A British airman engaged a Gotha at 11.30 in the evening at close range. The Gotha disappeared in the clouds. Shortly afterwards there was a burst of flames at a height of 7,000 feet and the machine fell a blazing wreck. The remainder traversed Kent, bombing but doing no damage.

The other group entered Essex and reached London, where a Gotha was brought down by gunfire.

A few dozen bombs were dropped on the London district, damaging small dwelling houses but the casualties are in no wise heavy or proportionate to the material damage.

All the raiders were heavily engaged by the anti-aircraft defences. Some attempted to descend, the Thames estuary and others proceeded eastwards overland, some were probably severely damaged attempting to penetrate the London defences. At least three were failed to escape and two were brought down before they crossed the coast.

One of them was destroyed by British aircraft. A fifth fell in flames into the sea. A sixth and seventh were observed falling at sea, but this is not confirmed. The casualties are 37 killed and 181 injured.

Except for two outbreaks of fire in large premises which were soon controlled the damage was confined to the wrecking of dwelling houses by concussion.

FURTHER ENEMY LOSSES REPORTED.

LONDON, May 21.

Apparently last night's air-raid inflicted further losses while returning home.

A Copenhagen telegram states that a steamer which arrived at Gothenburg and also a Swedish fishing boat each saved two German airmen from two aeroplanes of a large new type which had been forced to descend in the vicinity of the Dogger Bank owing to lack of petrol. The Germans destroyed their aeroplanes.

THE RAID BY AUSTRALIANS.

LONDON, May 20.

Reuter's Correspondent at the front, referring to the Australians' capture of a machine-gun post west of Montaubert, says:

The Australian patrol, with their machine-guns and their rifles rolled were not noticed until within a few yards of their quarry. Then with a regular volley which they dashed in with levelled rifles and told the machine-gunners to put up their hands. Twenty-one pairs of Teutonic paws were seized with unanimous promptitude. The party was marched to the Anzac line whilst a few Australians took charge of the machine-gun and trained the weapon in quite the opposite direction.

FIELD-MARSHAL HAIG CONGRATULATES AUSTRALIAN TROOPS.

LONDON, May 21.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig has congratulated the Australians on the complete success of their operations on the 19th inst. which resulted in the capture of Villers-sur-Are and other gains.

FRENCH SUCCESS NEAR L'OCRE.

LONDON, May 20.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:

The French carried out a successful night operation east and north-east of L'Ocre, gaining all their objectives on front of 4,000 yards and taking 400 prisoners.

Local fighting in the morning northward of Albert resulted in a few of our men being missing.

We rushed a German post eastward of Hoburne, capturing prisoners and two machine-guns. Hostile shelling was active northward of Bethune.

GREAT SCARCITY IN AUSTRIA.

LONDON, May 21.

The Daily Mail Correspondent at the Franco-Swiss frontier has received information from Vienna and Styria describing the famine conditions in Austria.

People talk and think of nothing but bread.

The *Wiener Zeitung* of Vienna was confiscated last March because it demanded an investigation into two cases of murder of prisoners of war by Austrians.

People often faint in the streets from hunger. It is a common sight to see troops begging bread from the inhabitants. The whole population is starving.

The *Presse*, the official Bohemian organ, declares that the Breslau Treaty has been openly violated by the Germans and should be considered as terminated.

GERMAN TREATMENT OF BRITISH PRISONERS.

FURTHER EVIDENCE OF REVOLTING CRUELTIES.

LONDON, May 21.

The *Times* gives prominence to further authenticated atrocities systematic tortures and cold-blooded murders of British prisoners in Germany of which the sum total of the evidence is incredibly inhuman.

There is an instance of a British soldier at Minden who was deliberately shot dead because a dozen Britishers did not want to draw a ration of filthy and undrinkable wash served as coffee.

At Merseburg a number of seriously wounded and wholly unfit Britishers were, after vain protests, forced to work twelve hours a day. Soon this did not satisfy the Germans who ordered the British to commence at four in the morning. Ten refused but after brutal blows, all except two gave in.

Sentries with kicks and blows with clubbed rifles then drove the two recalcitrants out to work. One of these Britishers held up a badly wounded hand to show the sentries that he was unfit for work and he was thereupon shot dead and his body thrown aside into a dirty washhouse.

A German officer, on a visit of inspection, shook hands with the murderer. The body was buried on the following day in the presence of a crowd of jeering Germans.

At Schneidemühl, British prisoners without huts had to live in holes in the ground which the prisoners themselves scooped out. One morning at bread parade a sentry gave an order to one Britisher which was not understood.

The sentry rushed at the Britisher and struck him. The latter thereupon ordered that they make an example of this Britisher although he had committed no offence. The Britisher was captured, stripped of the waist, tied up to a jerrycan and six Germans, with thick wooden staves which were used for holding barbed wire, beat the Britisher for ten minutes over his head, bare back and body. The Britisher was then swooning but was tied up to a post and left fainting. Subsequently a German officer came up and struck the Britisher with his sword and spat at him calling him an "English swine." The Britisher never recovered and in a few weeks later died, and a neutral representative visiting the camp was informed that the death was from typhus.

At Longensalz camp 300 wounded Britishers who arrived at night without bedding or blankets. By next morning five had died. The remainder were taken out and left in the sun for three hours, when seven more died. Subsequently, through calculated neglect and ill-treatment, fifty succumbed. The funerals at this camp from the summer of 1917 to the spring of 1918 were the greatest scandal, the details of the evidence being too revolting for publication.

U-BOAT CAPTURED.

CARTAGENA, May 20.

A French seaplane patrolling the Straits of Gibraltar espied, bombed and disabled submarine U-9, which was subsequently towed into harbour by a second submarine, upon which the latter departed. U-9 has been interned.

GERMANS SEIZE DUTCH STEAMER.

AMSTERDAM, May 20.

The Germans have seized the Dutch steamer *Agilia* bound from Sweden to Rotterdam.

The German Minister at Stockholm refused to supply the *Agilia*, which was requisitioned by the Dutch Government and was carrying a cargo of timber, with a pass pending the result of the Dutch-German negotiations.

MEAT RATION OF GERMANY.

LONDON, May 21.

A telegram from New York states that the Food Controller, Mr. Hoover, believes that the meat ration in Germany, namely five ounces weekly, has reached the danger point. He says the Germans are beginning to feel the full effect of the American embargo on supplies to Holland and Northern neutrals, whereas the shipment of pork, beef and cereals to the Allies is proceeding in great quantities.

RATIONING TO CONTINUE AFTER WAR.

LONDON, May 21.

The Press Bureau announces that at the Prime Minister's request, Lord Rhonda has withdrawn his resignation, but is unable to resume duties for a few weeks. Mr. Clynes acts in the meantime.

Mr. Clynes, Assistant Food Controller, at Liverpool said that rationing would last a considerable time after the war.

JAPAN AND SIBERIA.

LONDON, May 21.

A belated telegram from Moscow states that the members of the "Extreme Right" and a faction of the Revolutionary Executive favoured Japanese intervention in Siberia, but the convention of the Revolutionary party decided against it. Several members of the Right faction were arrested.

The *Presse*, the official Bohemian organ, declares that the Breslau Treaty has been openly violated by the Germans and should be considered as terminated.

THE SITUATION AT ZEEBRUGGE.

LONDON, May 20.

The Admiralty reports:—Fine weather has enabled constant air reconnaissance of Bruges and the Zebrugge-Bruges canal. Photographs show no change since April 23.

The greater part of the enemy's submarine and torpedo craft based on the Flanders coast is immobilised at Bruges since the Zebrugge blocking operation.

ANOTHER BRITISH SUCCESS IN MESOPOTAMIA.

LONDON, May 21.

An official message from Mesopotamia says:—Our mounted troops in the Tigris region advanced as far as Faiba.

The Turks abandoned the village offering little resistance, and retreated upriver.

INSURRECTION IN ASIA MINOR.

ATHENS, May 21.

An insurrection has broken out at Aidin in Asia Minor and is extending to Manisa.

Two thousand Turkish troops sent to Manisa to quell disturbances have deserted. Numerous desertions are also reported from the coast garrisons. Essad Pasha of Janina has been entrusted with the repression of the movement.

TURKISH TROOPS DESERT.

ATHENS, May 21.

An insurrection has broken out at Aidin in Asia Minor and is extending to Manisa.

Two thousand Turkish troops sent to Manisa to quell disturbances have deserted. Numerous desertions are also reported from the coast garrisons. Essad Pasha of Janina has been entrusted with the repression of the movement.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE "BISLEY," 1918.

The following are the entries for the Team and Individual Contests to be fired at King's Park Range on Empire Day, commencing at 9.45 a.m. sharp. Competitors will be squadded as follows:

No. 1 Squad Nos. 1 10
No. 2 Squad Nos. 11 20
No. 3 Squad Nos. 21 30
No. 4 Squad Nos. 31 40
No. 5 Squad Nos. 41 50
No. 1 Squad must report to this Squadding Officer (Chief Inspector Chinchin) at the 200 yards Firing Point at 9.40 a.m. sharp.

ENTRIES.

H.K.S.B.C.A.
1. Captain Harris.
2. Havildar Major Mungai Singh.
3. 2nd Lieut. Wilcox.
4. Actg. Naik Indar Singh.
5. 1st Lieut. Khan.
6. Naik Imamuddin Khan.
7. Drummer Rulva Khan.
8. Sepoy Akbar Hussain Khan.
9. Mr. Crane, Master-at-Arms.
10. P. O. McClelland.
11. Stoker E. O. Leach.
12. Leading Stoker Murray.
13. Petty Officer Elson.
14. Petty Officer Wright.
15. Leading Seaman Brock.
16. Seaman Deane.
17. Havildar Nand Singh.
18. Naik Naranjan Singh.
19. L/Naik Alam Din.
20. Naik Rasila.
21. Q. M. S. Mackay.
22. Cpl. Grimes.
23. L/Cpl. Goodman.
24. Pte. A. Jenkins.
25. Lieut. Bryant.
26. Staff Sergt. Barclay.
27. Sergt. McGregor.
28. Sapper Powell.
29. Sergt. Watling.
30. Pte. Dougherty.
31. Pte. Kelly.
32. Pte. Biggs.
33. Captain Nevill.
34. Sergt. Major Heath.
35. Master Gunner Bradley.
36. Master Gunner Bradlee.
37. Sergt. Leach.
38. Sergt. Bannerman.
39. Cpl. Lyon.
40. Pte. Tolan.
41. Lieut. Hill.
42. Sergt. Mausk.
43. Cpl. Eldridge.
44. Gunner Sorby.
45. Asst. Supt. Franks.
46. Sergt. Major Royle.
47. Chief Inspector Sirdar Khan.
48. Trooper Rodge.
49. Insp. J. Grant.
50. Asst. Sergt. Arenell.
51. Sergt. Grimmett.
52. Sergt. Markle.
53. Insp. J. Grant.
54. Asst. Sergt. Arenell.
55. Sergt. Grimmett.
56. Sergt. Markle.

H.K. Defence Corps (Infantry Team A).

21. Q. M. S. Mackay.
22. Cpl. Grimes.
23. L/Cpl. Goodman.
24. Pte. A. Jenkins.
25. Lieut. Bryant.
26. Staff Sergt. Barclay.
27. Sergt. McGregor.
28. Sapper Powell.
29. Sergt. Watling.
30. Pte. Dougherty.
31. Pte. Kelly.
32. Pte. Biggs.
33. Captain Nevill.
34. Sergt. Major Heath.
35. Master Gunner Bradley.
36. Master Gunner Bradlee.
37. Sergt. Leach.
38. Sergt. Bannerman.
39. Cpl. Lyon.
40. Pte. Tolan.
41. Lieut. Hill.
42. Sergt. Mausk.
43. Cpl. Eldridge.
44. Gunner Sorby.
45. Asst. Supt. Franks.
46. Sergt. Major Royle.
47. Chief Inspector Sirdar Khan.
48. Trooper Rodge.
49. Insp. J. Grant.
50. Asst. Sergt. Arenell.
51. Sergt. Grimmett.
52. Sergt. Markle.

H.K. Defence Corps (Artillery and Engineers).

41. Lieut. Hill.
42. Sergt. Mausk.
43. Cpl. Eldridge.
44. Gunner Sorby.
45. Asst. Supt. Franks.
46. Sergt. Major Royle.
47. Chief Inspector Sirdar Khan.
48. Trooper Rodge.
49. Insp. J. Grant.
50. Asst. Sergt. Arenell.
51. Sergt. Grimmett.
52. Sergt. Markle.

H.K. Defence Corps (Infantry Team B).

21. Q. M. S. Mackay.
22. Cpl. Grimes.
23. L/Cpl. Goodman.
24. Pte. A. Jenkins.
25. Lieut. Bryant.
26. Staff Sergt. Barclay.
27. Sergt. McGregor.
28. Sapper Powell.
29. Sergt. Watling.
30. Pte. Dougherty.
31. Pte. Kelly.
32. Pte. Biggs.
33. Captain Nevill.
34. Sergt. Major Heath.
35. Master Gunner Bradley.
36. Master Gunner Bradlee.
37. Sergt. Leach.
38. Sergt. Bannerman.
39. Cpl. Lyon.
40. Pte. Tolan.
41. Lieut. Hill.
42. Sergt. Mausk.
43. Cpl. Eldridge.
44. Gunner Sorby.
45. Asst. Supt. Franks.
46. Sergt. Major Royle.
47. Chief Inspector Sirdar Khan.
48. Trooper Rodge.
49. Insp. J. Grant.
50. Asst. Sergt. Arenell.
51. Sergt. Grimmett.
52. Sergt. Markle.

H.K. Defence Corps (Infantry Team C).

21. Q. M. S. Mackay.
22. Cpl. Grimes.
23. L/Cpl. Goodman.
24. Pte. A. Jenkins.
25. Lieut. Bryant.
26. Staff Sergt. Barclay.
27. Sergt. McGregor.
28. Sapper Powell.
29. Sergt. Watling.
30. Pte. Dougherty.
31. Pte. Kelly.
32. Pte. Biggs.
33. Captain Nevill.
34. Sergt. Major Heath.
35. Master Gunner Bradley.
36. Master Gunner Bradlee.
37. Sergt. Leach.
38. Sergt. Bannerman.
39. Cpl. Lyon.
40. Pte. Tolan.
41. Lieut. Hill.
42. Sergt. Mausk.
43. Cpl. Eldridge.
44. Gunner Sorby.
45. Asst. Supt. Franks.
46. Sergt. Major Royle.
47. Chief Inspector Sirdar Khan.
48. Trooper Rodge.
49. Insp. J. Grant.
50. Asst. Sergt. Arenell.
51. Sergt. Grimmett.
52. Sergt. Markle.

H.K. Defence Corps (Infantry Team D).

21. Q. M. S. Mackay.
22. Cpl. Grimes.
23. L/Cpl. Goodman.
24. Pte. A. Jenkins.
25. Lieut. Bryant.
26. Staff Sergt. Barclay.
27. Sergt. McGregor.
28. Sapper Powell.
29. Sergt. Watling.
30. Pte. Dougherty.
31. Pte. Kelly.
32. Pte. Biggs.
33. Captain Nevill.
34. Sergt. Major Heath.
35. Master Gunner Bradley.
36. Master Gunner Bradlee.
37. Sergt. Leach.
38. Sergt. Bannerman.
39. Cpl. Lyon.
40. Pte. Tolan.
41. Lieut. Hill.
42. Sergt. Mausk.
43. Cpl. Eldridge.
44. Gunner Sorby.
45. Asst. Supt. Franks.
46. Sergt. Major Royle.
47. Chief Inspector Sirdar Khan.
48. Trooper Rodge.
49. Insp. J. Grant.
50. Asst. Sergt. Arenell.
51. Sergt. Grimmett.
52. Sergt. Markle.

H.K. Defence Corps (Infantry Team E).

21. Q. M. S. Mackay.
22. Cpl. Grimes.
23. L/Cpl. Goodman.
24. Pte. A. Jenkins.
25. Lieut. Bryant.
26. Staff Sergt. Barclay.
27. Sergt. McGregor.
28. Sapper Powell.
29. Sergt. Watling.
30. Pte. Dougherty.
31. Pte. Kelly.
32. Pte. Biggs.
33. Captain Nevill.
34. Sergt. Major Heath.
35. Master Gunner Bradley.
36. Master Gunner Bradlee.
37. Sergt. Leach.
38. Sergt. Bannerman.
39. Cpl. Lyon.
40. Pte. Tolan.
41. Lieut. Hill.
42. Sergt. Mausk.
43. Cpl. Eldridge.
44. Gunner Sorby.
45. Asst. Supt. Franks.
46. Sergt. Major Royle.
47. Chief Inspector Sirdar Khan.
48. Trooper Rodge.
49. Insp. J. Grant.
50. Asst. Sergt. Arenell.
51. Sergt. Grimmett.
52. Sergt. Markle.

H.K. Defence Corps (Infantry Team F).

21. Q. M. S. Mackay.
22. Cpl. Grimes.
23. L/Cpl. Goodman.
24. Pte. A. Jenkins.
25. Lieut. Bryant.
26. Staff Sergt. Barclay.
27. Sergt. McGregor.
28. Sapper Powell.
29. Sergt. Watling.
30. Pte. Dougherty.
31. Pte. Kelly.
32. Pte. Biggs.
33. Captain Nevill.
34. Sergt. Major Heath.
35. Master Gunner Bradley.
36. Master Gunner Bradlee.
37. Sergt. Leach.
38. Sergt. Bannerman.
39. Cpl. Lyon.
40. Pte. Tolan.
41. Lieut. Hill.
42. Sergt. Mausk.
43. Cpl. Eldridge.
44. Gunner Sorby.
45. Asst. Supt. Franks.
46. Sergt. Major Royle.
47. Chief Inspector Sirdar Khan.
48. Trooper Rodge.
49. Insp. J. Grant.
50. Asst. Sergt. Arenell.
51. Sergt. Grimmett.
52. Sergt. Markle.

H.K. Defence Corps (Infantry Team G).

21. Q. M. S. Mackay.
22. Cpl. Grimes.
23. L/Cpl. Goodman.
24. Pte. A. Jenkins.
25. Lieut. Bryant.
26. Staff Sergt. Barclay.
27. Sergt. McGregor.
28. Sapper Powell.
29. Sergt. Watling.
30. Pte. Dougherty.
31. Pte. Kelly.
32. Pte. Biggs.
33. Captain Nevill.
34. Sergt. Major Heath.
35. Master Gunner Bradley.
36. Master Gunner Bradlee.
37. Sergt. Leach.
38. Sergt. Bannerman.
39. Cpl. Lyon.
40. Pte. Tolan.
41. Lieut. Hill.
42. Sergt. Mausk.
43. Cpl. Eldridge.
44. Gunner Sorby.
45. Asst. Supt. Franks.
46. Sergt. Major Royle.
47. Chief Inspector Sirdar Khan.
48. Trooper Rodge.
49. Insp. J. Grant.
50. Asst. Sergt. Arenell.
51. Sergt. Grimmett.
52. Sergt. Markle.

H.K. Defence Corps (Infantry Team H).

21. Q. M. S. Mackay.
22. Cpl. Grimes.
23. L/Cpl. Goodman.
24. Pte. A. Jenkins.
25. Lieut. Bryant.
26. Staff Sergt. Barclay.
27. Sergt. McGregor.
28. Sapper Powell.
29. Sergt. Watling.
30. Pte. Dougherty.
31. Pte. Kelly.
32. Pte. Biggs.
33. Captain Nevill.
34. Sergt. Major Heath.
35. Master Gunner Bradley.
36. Master Gunner Bradlee.
37. Sergt. Leach.
38. Sergt. Bannerman.
39. Cpl. Lyon.
40. Pte. Tolan.
41. Lieut. Hill.
42. Sergt. Mausk.
43. Cpl. Eldridge.
44. Gunner Sorby.
45. Asst. Supt. Franks.
46. Sergt. Major Royle.
47. Chief Inspector Sirdar Khan.
48. Trooper Rodge.
49. Insp. J. Grant.
50. Asst. Sergt. Arenell.
51. Sergt. Grimmett.
52. Sergt. Markle.

H.K. Defence Corps (Infantry Team I).

21. Q. M. S. Mackay.
22. Cpl. Grimes.
23. L/Cpl. Goodman.
24. Pte. A. Jenkins.
25. Lieut. Bryant.
26. Staff Sergt. Barclay.
27. Sergt. McGregor.
28. Sapper Powell.
29. Sergt. Watling.
30. Pte. Dougherty.
31. Pte. Kelly.
32. Pte. Biggs.
33. Captain Nevill.
34. Sergt. Major Heath.
35. Master Gunner Bradley.
36. Master Gunner Bradlee.
37. Sergt. Leach.
38. Sergt. Bannerman.
39. Cpl. Lyon.
40. Pte. Tolan.
41. Lieut. Hill.
42. Sergt. Mausk.
43. Cpl. Eldridge.
44. Gunner Sorby.
45. Asst. Supt. Franks.
46. Sergt. Major Royle.
47. Chief Inspector Sirdar Khan.
48. Trooper Rodge.
49. Insp. J. Grant.
50. Asst. Sergt. Arenell.
51. Sergt. Grimmett.
52. Sergt. Markle.

H.K. Defence Corps (Infantry Team J).

21. Q. M. S. Mackay.
22. Cpl. Grimes.
23. L/Cpl. Goodman.
24. Pte. A. Jenkins.
25. Lieut. Bryant.
26. Staff Sergt. Barclay.
27. Sergt. McGregor.
28. Sapper Powell.
29. Sergt. Watling.
30. Pte. Dougherty.
31. Pte. Kelly.
32. Pte. Biggs.
33. Captain Nevill.
34. Sergt. Major Heath.
35. Master Gunner Bradley.
36. Master Gunner Bradlee.
37. Sergt. Leach.
38. Sergt. Bannerman.
39. Cpl. Lyon.
40. Pte. Tolan.
41. Lieut. Hill.
42. Sergt. Mausk.
43. Cpl. Eldridge.
44. Gunner Sorby.
45. Asst. Supt. Franks.
46. Sergt. Major Royle.
47. Chief Inspector Sirdar Khan.
48. Trooper Rodge.
49. Insp. J. Grant.
50. Asst. Sergt. Arenell.
51. Sergt. Grimmett.
52. Sergt. Markle.

H.K. Defence Corps (Infantry Team K).

21. Q. M. S. Mackay.
22. Cpl. Grimes.
23. L/Cpl. Goodman.
24. Pte. A. Jenkins.
25. Lieut. Bryant.
26. Staff Sergt. Barclay.
27. Sergt. McGregor.
28. Sapper Powell.
29. Sergt. Watling.
30. Pte. Dougherty.
31. Pte. Kelly.
32. Pte. Biggs.
33. Captain Nevill.
34. Sergt. Major Heath.
35. Master Gunner Bradley.
36. Master Gunner Bradlee.
37. Sergt. Leach.
38. Sergt. Bannerman.
39. Cpl. Lyon.
40. Pte. Tolan.
41. Lieut. Hill.
42. Sergt. Mausk.
43. Cpl. Eldridge.
44. Gunner Sorby.
45. Asst. Supt. Franks.
46. Sergt. Major Royle.
47. Chief Inspector Sirdar Khan.
48. Trooper Rodge.
49. Insp. J. Grant.
50. Asst. Sergt. Arenell.
51. Sergt. Grimmett.
52. Sergt. Markle.

H.K. Defence Corps (Infantry Team L).

21. Q. M. S. Mackay.
22. Cpl. Grimes.
23. L/Cpl. Goodman.
24. Pte. A. Jenkins.
25. Lieut. Bryant.
26. Staff Sergt. Barclay.
27. Sergt. McGregor.
28. Sapper Powell.
29. Sergt. Watling.
30. Pte. Dougherty.
31. Pte. Kelly.
32. Pte. Biggs.
33. Captain Nevill.
34. Sergt. Major Heath.
35. Master Gunner Bradley.
36. Master Gunner Bradlee.
37. Sergt. Leach.
38. Sergt. Bannerman.
39. Cpl. Lyon.
40. Pte. Tolan.
41. Lieut. Hill.
42. Sergt. Mausk.
43. Cpl. Eldridge.
44. Gunner Sorby.
45. Asst. Supt. Franks.
46. Sergt. Major Royle.
47. Chief Inspector Sirdar Khan.
48. Trooper Rodge.
49. Insp. J. Grant.
50. Asst. Sergt. Arenell.
51. Sergt. Grimmett.
52. Sergt. Markle.

H.K. Defence Corps (Infantry Team M).

21. Q. M. S. Mackay.
22. Cpl. Grimes.
23. L/Cpl. Goodman.
24. Pte. A. Jenkins.
25. Lieut. Bryant.
26. Staff Sergt. Barclay.
27. Sergt. McGregor.
28. Sapper Powell.
29. Sergt. Watling.
30. Pte. Dougherty.
31. Pte. Kelly.
32. Pte. Biggs.
33. Captain Nevill.
34. Sergt. Major Heath.
35. Master Gunner Bradley.
36. Master Gunner Bradlee.
37. Sergt. Leach.
38. Sergt. Bannerman.
39. Cpl. Lyon.
40. Pte. Tolan.
41. Lieut. Hill.
42. Sergt. Mausk.
43. Cpl. Eldridge.
44. Gunner Sorby.
45. Asst. Supt. Franks.
46. Sergt. Major Royle.
47. Chief Inspector Sirdar Khan.
48. Trooper Rodge.
49. Insp. J. Grant.
50. Asst. Sergt. Arenell.
51. Sergt. Grimmett.
52. Sergt. Markle.

To-day's Advertisements

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE DONOR),

TUESDAY,

the 25th May, 1918, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8 Des Vaux Road, Corner of

Los House Street.

TEAKWOOD AND BLACKWOOD FURNITURE, BRASS AND TEAK TWIN BEDSTEADS, CURTAINS, CARPETS, &c., &c.,

AND AN ASSORTMENT OF USEFUL HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

As follows:—

Arm-chairs and Chesterfield Sofas (new), Card Tables, Upholstered Suites, &c., &c., Bedrooms Furniture, comprising Double Bedsteads, Brass-mounted Bedsteads, &c., &c., Dining Room Furniture, comprising Dining Tables and Chairs, Tea and Occasional Tables, &c., &c., Pictures, Kitchens and Brass Vases, &c., &c., Tennis Rackets and Net, Iron Safes, Several Carpets, Toilet Sets, &c., Bath Room Utensils, Sundry Electric-Fitted Ware.

Electric Reading Lamps, Blackwood and Teakwood Screens, Blackwood Furniture, including large Blackwood Screen, Side Tables, Chairs, Cabinets, &c., &c., Engravings, Pictures, Kitchens and Brass Vases, &c., &c., Tennis Rackets and Net, Iron Safes, Several Carpets, Toilet Sets, &c., Bath Room Utensils, Sundry Electric-Fitted Ware.

Electric Reading Lamps, Blackwood and Teakwood Screens, Blackwood Furniture, including large Blackwood Screen, Side Tables, Chairs, Cabinets, &c., &c., Engravings, Pictures, Kitchens and Brass Vases, &c., &c., Tennis Rackets and Net, Iron Safes, Several Carpets, Toilet Sets, &c., Bath Room Utensils, Sundry Electric-Fitted Ware.

Electric Reading Lamps, Blackwood and Teakwood Screens, Blackwood Furniture, including large Blackwood Screen, Side Tables, Chairs, Cabinets, &c., &